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PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, 1789.

Proceedings of Congreſs.

Houſe *of* Repreſentatives *of the* United States.

WEDNESDAY, June 17, 1789.

THE queſtion, whether offices ſhould be held during the pleaſure of the Preſident, ſtill under conſideration.

Mr. Hartley advocated the principle. He made ſome introductory obſervations on the neceſſity and importance of the office under conſideration, and its intimate connexion with the executive department; and maintained, that in whatever hands this department was placed, the office ought to be immediately dependent on, and controulable by it. This was the policy of the conſtitution, and was the practice, he believed, of all nations with whom he was acquainted. It could not be conſidered as an office held during good behaviour. The conſtitution had particularly pointed out thoſe who held their places by this tenure; they were the judges alone. He conceived that the gentleman from South-Carolina deviated widely from juſt conſtruction, in ſuppoſing that the clauſe reſpecting impeachments extended to every office in the government. This principle would be inconvenient, miſchievous and deſtructive to all deciſion in the adminiſtration. The ſame gentleman had, he ſaid, contended that every man had a propriety in his office. This idea, he hoped, would never find advocates in this Houſe.

In Great-Britain it had prevailed to a pernicious degree. It was the practice there to give a man a penſion who was removed from office, in conſideration of the intereſt which he was deprived of----He hoped we ſhould never admit this corrupt and ruinous practice among us.

The gentleman, he obſerved, had queſtioned the right of the legiſlature to make a conſtruction on the conſtitution, or, in caſe it was ſilent, to ſupply the defect. He could not agree to this. The inſtrument had expreſly given it the power to make all laws neceſſary to carry the conſtitution into effect. If it was ſilent, therefore, in any point neceſſary to be ſettled in order to put it in operation, the inference was clear, that Congreſs had a right to ſupply the defect.

He concluded with ſome obſervations to prove that the power would be more ſafely lodged with the Preſident than the Senate, and that the conferring the power of removal to the Senate would deprive the Preſident of ſome of the moſt important executive functions, which, few as they were, ought not to ſuffer the leaſt diminution.

Mr. Lawrence obſerved, that it had been objected againſt the clauſe, that the powers which it veſted were unconſtitutional, and not only ſo, but unneceſſary, as the conſtitution muſt contain in itſelf ſomewhere the power under conſideration, which it had given to ſome man or body of men; and therefore that it was unneceſſary for a law to interfere, which could neither enlarge, diminiſh or modify this power. If it was unconſtitutional to give it to the Preſident, it would only be becauſe it had been veſted in ſome other body; it had not been contended that the conſtitution had expreſly veſted it in the Senate; and otherwiſe it could not be ſaid with certainty that it would be unconſtitutional for the legiſlature to declare that the Preſident ſhould have it; but the objection had been collected from the nature of that body who had a voice in appointments, and from the clauſe in the conſtitution reſpecting impeachments. The conſtitution, he obſerved, declared that the judges ſhould hold their offices during good behaviour: if this clauſe was to have any effect, it certainly muſt imply that there were other officers who held their places during pleaſure, or for a limited time; for if all officers held their places during good behaviour, and were removable only by impeachment, then the clauſe was uſeleſs. The perſon muſt have miſbehaved before he could be impeached. But if he were infirm or incapable, he could not be impeached, but muſt, on this principle, be perpetuated in office.

But it had been urged, that we were to ſeek for the power of removal in the nature of the authority which appointed. Here he would be willing to meet the gentleman, if it were neceſſary to reſt the cauſe on this point alone. He would aſk who, by the conſtitution, had the power of appointing? It was true it had given the Senate an adviſory power, but it had conſidered the appointment to be by the Preſident. It had expreſly declared, that HE ſhould nominate and appoint, though THEIR advice was rendered neceſſary. This was given in the ſtrongeſt language. The appointment was in the Preſident, and in him ſhould be alſo the removal. But it had been objected, that it would be an extenſion of the executive power. This was not true; or if there was any weight in the argument, it would apply againſt the reaſoning of gentlemen in favour of veſting the power with the Preſident and Senate conjointly. If it could be ſaid that the Preſident's functions and powers ought not to be extended, it could alſo be ſaid that thoſe of the Senate could not.

The conſtitution, he ſaid, was ſilent on this ſubject; it was alſo ſilent reſpecting the removal of thoſe whoſe appointment it had enabled the legiſlature to veſt in the Preſident, in the heads of departments, or in the courts of law---but nothing about their removal. Now the legiſlature having, in purſuance of this authority, veſted the power of appointing in the Preſident, could the conſtitution be carried into effect if the legiſlature had no right to determine in whom the power of diſmiſſing ſhould reſide? what was the conſequence? why, in thoſe caſes, the power of removal muſt be in the Preſident, and the Congreſs muſt, from the neceſſity of the thing, have the right to determine this. Of courſe, in caſes where the conſtitution had originally given the power of appointment to the Preſident, he muſt, for the ſake of conſiſtency, have the power of removal. Certainly no perſon would pretend, that if the legiſlature ſhould give the Preſident the ſole power to appoint in certain caſes, and there was no ſpecial limitation of the office, that he ſhould not in thoſe caſes have the ſole power to remove. Thus, then, he ſaid, ſtood the buſineſs. There were no expreſs words prohibiting the power, and all the ideas collected from inference pointed out the legality and propriety of inveſting the Preſident with the power; at leaſt they proved, that he had every conſtitutional right to it which the Senate together with the Preſident could claim.

This had, he ſaid, been called a caſe omitted; but in omitted caſes in which a certain proviſion was abſolutely eſſential to the adminiſtration, who was to make this proviſion and ſupply the defect? Undoubtedly the legiſlature. It was the only authority in any meaſure competent to it.

Mr. Lawrence aſked if any gentleman ſuppoſed that the power of expounding the conſtitution and of providing for the removal from office, could be more ſecurely truſted to the wiſdom and integrity of one branch of the legiſlature than the whole? Or if it would be more ſatisfactory to the people to have the power of diſplacing officers in the Senate than in the Preſident? He ſaid the people looked up to the legiſlature as their great ſecurity and the center of political wiſdom. They naturally ſuppoſed that where any proviſions were neceſſary to be made, conſtructive and declarative of the conſtitution, that from this ſource and this alone they ought to ſpring. From all theſe circumſtances, he concluded that the Congreſs had the right, and that it was their duty to ſupply the deficiency in the conſtitution. The ſame conſtitution, which had given them the power of eſtabliſhing offices, had given them a right of making all the particular proviſions, whenever the conſtitution was ſilent, which were neceſſary to carry that general power into effect.

In the contemplation of the conſtitution, he obſerved, the heads of the executive departments were mere ſervants and aids to the Preſident. He had the ſuperintendance, the controul, and the inſpection into their conduct. They were not only to perform the regular duties of their function, but, to aſſiſt the Preſident with their occaſional council, and to anſwer all queſtions which he ſhould put to them reſpecting the execution of their offices. Theſe circumſtances would give him ſuch advantages of diſcovering the ſecret delinquencies, the faults, the deficiency of abilities or knowledge of thoſe whom he employed, that he alone could be competent to an able exerciſe of this authority. Under ſuch circumſtances, would gentlemen deprive him of the power of purſuing the intereſts of the United States?

But it had been urged, ſaid Mr. Lawrence, that the truſt was ſubject to abuſes; that there might be wanton changes of officers, and revolutions in all the departments, on the acceſſion of every new Preſident.---He contended that changes were proper, when he who was the only judge of their neceſſity thought them expedient. A new Preſident ought to have the power, on his acceſſion, to bring forward thoſe men in whom he was ſure he could place the higheſt confidence. Under the guards and checks under which the Chief Magiſtrate acted, it was to be preſumed that changes would not take place from capricious motives, but from principles of policy and propriety.

He ſaid he did not make his calculations of the ſafety of the adminiſtration upon the merit of the preſent Chief Magiſtrate, whoſe talents and virtues were the admiration of the world, but he had the beſt grounds to preſume, that no man would ever be elected to that exalted office, who had not given abundant proofs of his abilities, integrity, and other great qualities requiſite for ſuch a ſtation.

He begged gentlemen to conſider, that the Preſident was liable to impeachment for having diſplaced a good man, who enjoyed the confidence of the people.

But it was not proper, he ſaid, to view the ſubject on one ſide alone ---the difficulties on one ſide as well as thoſe on another, ought to be contemplated.---He here mentioned the neceſſity, on the gentleman's plan, of the Senate being perpetually aſſembled, or of the Preſident's convening them for the purpoſe of a removal from the extremes of the continent. He inſtanced the caſe of a foreign miniſter negociating and intriguing to the injury of his country, who, before a ſentence of recal could be procured from the Senate, might have completed his machinations, and involved the republic in ruin.

Mr. Jackſon conceived this to be altogether a conſtitutional queſtion. He was convinced of the neceſſity of energy in the executive, but he was ſure the liberties of the people deſerved equal attention and care. Of two evils it was proper to chuſe the leaſt. It had been mentioned, that in all governments the executive neceſſarily had the power of diſmiſſing officers under him. That might hold good in Europe, but it did not apply to our conſtitution, by which the Preſident had not the executive powers excluſively. The Senate was aſſociated with him, and inveſting them with any particular authority could not impair the energy of the executive. If this arrangement was wrong, the fault only was in the conſtitution, and it could be remedied only by amendment. He dreaded the dangers to which this power would expoſe us. It would eſtabliſh a fatal ſyſtem of influence in the government. We ſhould have a Treaſury Bench, and a croud of Preſident's creatures in the Houſe. His Miniſters would intrude here, and lead and govern the meaſures of legiſlation.

The gentleman, he ſaid, had contended that there might be caſes where the officer was unfit for his ſtation, by reaſon of infirmity, incapacity, and other qualities not puniſhable---He might ſink into dotage, or be ſeized with a fit of lunacy. It was proper, therefore, that ſome ſilent remedy ſhould be applied. It was true this might happen, and ſo it might happen to others, whom there was no mode of removing. Suppoſe the Preſident ſhould be taken with a fit of lunacy, would he not continue in office during his four years? Suppoſe the Senate ſhould be ſeized, or the Repreſentatives themſelves become lunatics, would not the people be obliged to ſubmit to this mad Congreſs? We had already, he ſaid, ſeen the King of Great Britain a lunatic, and the ſame might be the caſe with our Preſident; and although it was improbable that a majority of this Houſe ſhould be lunatics, it was by no means impoſſible. It was alſo urged, that the Judges alone were to hold their offices during good behaviour. It was admitted that they ought to. But was not a Judge, as well as other executive officers, liable to the act of God, which might deprive him of his faculties and his legal knowledge? Yet he muſt continue in office till impeached and convicted of ſome crime.

Was it politic, he aſked, to place the officers in ſuch a ſituation as to deprive them of all their independency and firmneſs? Had not the Preſident the command of the army, and would he not have the treaſury under his thumb? The Secretay of the Finances would never dare oppoſe him, and would leave him unchecked to exerciſe his powers. Then, he ſaid, we might bid adieu to liberty, and all the bleſſings of genuine republicaniſm. He begged gentlemen to conſider the deadly influence of the crown in England, where offices were held during the pleaſure of the King. Let gentlemen turn their eyes to Sweden, and behold the Monarch ſhutting the doors upon his Senate, and compelling them to ſubmit to his deſpotic ordinances. He affirmed that the error of gentlemen lay in calculating upon the merit of the preſent Chief Magiſtrate, as if he was to continue for ever. With him he was confident every power might be lodged. But he was not immortal; the period muſt come when he ſhould be taken from us. Could we be ſure who would ſucceed him? Might not a man come into the office who carried a Pandora's box in his breaſt?

The buſineſs of conſtruction, he obſerved, was a dangerous buſineſs. One of the favorite amendments propoſed to the conſtitution was, a proviſion that all power, which was not expreſly given to the Congreſs, was retained. Under this idea the conſtitution was adopted; and was it proper now to conſtrue the conſtitution ſo, as to give extraordinary powers not before veſted? The Legiſlature had nothing but the letter of that compact to go by, and the moment a deviation was made from this, the Houſe was making an arbitrary ſtride towards an arbitrary government.

Mr. Jackſon was willing to conſent that, in caſe of a receſs of the Senate, the Preſident might have power to make a temporary ſuſpenſion. If an officer was guilty of any miſdemeanor, he truſted there would always be virtue enough in the Houſe of Repreſentatives to impeach him.

Mr. Clymer remarked, that were he to give his vote merely as it reſpected the conſtitution, he ſhould be indifferent whether the words were ſtruck out or not; for he was clear that the executive had no power of removal as incident to his department---With reſpect to appointments, the Senate was only a check upon the Preſident, to prevent his filling offices with unworthy men. In the caſe of removal there is not ſuch a neceſſity for this check; for ſuppoſe a worthy man ſhould be diſmiſſed, what great danger or inconvenience would follow from it? Muſt he not conſult the Senate in filling the vacancy? And would he have a better chance of procuring their conſent to advance an improper character, than in the firſt appointment? The preſumption, therefore, only was, that one good man would be changed for another.

If the power was not given to the executive, he would want the beſt power of doing good. He would be an inferior officer; would only act by the agency of others, and would be deſtitute of reſponſibility.

It would be entirely frivolous, he ſaid, to call the people together every four years to chuſe a Preſident, if, when choſen, he ſhould be a mere cypher in the government, to nominate for the Senate to appoint; and to propoſe, in order for the Senate to remove. It would be as proper to give the whole executive authority to the Senate at once. If this power was denied the Preſident, he declared that the government would be as deſtitute of energy as any in the univerſe.

Mr. Page was in favor of the motion. He contended that the clauſe would eſtabliſh a dangerous power in the hands of the Preſident, and was in direct oppoſition to that clauſe in the conſtitution which provides for the impeachment of officers. He aſſerted, that the clauſe contained in it the ſeeds of royal prerogative. It appeared to him that every thing which had been ſaid in the Houſe, reſpecting energy in the executive, might be carried to the deſtruction of a free government. This very energy, ſo much talked of, had led many patriots to the baſtile, to the block, and to the halter. If the Preſident might take a man from the head of a department without aſſigning a reaſon, he might as well be veſted with a power, on certain occaſions, of taking away his exiſtence. The idea was not conſonant to the principles of a free government, where no man ought to be condemned unheard, nor till after a fair and ſolemn trial. He would rather ſuffer for a time the miſchiefs ariſing from the adminiſtration of a bad officer, than to ſee a dangerous prerogative veſted in the Chief Magiſtrate, which might lead to deſpotiſm. He knew that gentlemen ſupported the principle from honeſt motives: He knew they were friends to the government, but he thought they were in an unhappy error.

Mr. Sherman was oppoſed to the clauſe.---He conceived that the paragraph in the conſtitution, reſpecting appointments, was provided for ſome uſeful purpoſe; but it appeared to him that on the conſtruction of the gentlemen it would be defeated. He thought that the concurrence of the Senate was as neceſſary to the very nature of an appointment, as the nomination of the Preſident.---They were mutual checks, and had each a negative. He conſidered it as an eſtabliſhed principle, that the appointing power ſhould have the right to remove, except were there was an expreſs reſtriction, as in the caſe of the judges, who held their places during good behaviour. Were it not for that reſtriction, the Preſident and Senate might diſplace them. It was, he ſaid, a general principle in law as well as reaſon, that the ſame authority was neceſſary to repeal as to eſtabliſh. It was ſo in legiſlation. The ſeveral branches, whoſe concurrence was requiſite to paſs an act, muſt alſo concur to repeal it. He ſuppoſed that if a law was paſſed, giving the Preſident the excluſive appointment of certain inferior officers, he would alſo have the power of removing them. But this was not an inferior officer. He was placed at the head of a great department, and his appointment was conſtitutionally veſted in the Preſident and Senate. If gentlemen would ſuppoſe that this was a ſubordinate officer who was to be in aid of the Preſident, there a queſtion might ariſe, whether his appointment could not, by law, be veſted in the executive? For being an executive officer, and the Preſident being the great executive, the Preſident might be ſuppoſed to be properly the head of that department. This reaſoning however was not to be admitted.---He was an officer within the meaning of the conſtitution, who might have authority given him to make ſubordinate appointments, and therefore it was neceſſary that the Senate ſhould have a voice in his appointment. As the office was a mere creature of the legiſlature, it might be limited in its power and duration: the officer might be annually elected, and diſplaced for certain crimes, as neglect of duty, &c.

Mr. Stone (Maryland) conſidered it the duty of the Houſe to determine on the queſtion. He was oppoſed to the leaving it for the deciſion of a court of law or any other power than the legiſlature.

When the queſtion was brought forward, his mind, he ſaid, was in doubt. He had reflected upon it, and had formed an opinion which was entirely ſatisfactory to himſelf. He thought that every officer ſhould be removable by the power that appointed him. It was in the very nature of things. The power of appointment aroſe from a power over the ſubject on which the officer was to act; it was founded on an intereſt which the principal poſſeſſed in the tranſactions of his agent. Therefore, in general, appointing officers appeared to be nothing more than authorizing agents for the diſpatch of buſineſs. This was, in his opinion, an eſtabliſhed principle, and it would operate from a Miniſter of State down to a tide-waiter. The conſtitution, it had been admitted, recognized this principle, and it could not be denied but that when general appointments were made, they were made during will and pleaſure; that where appointments were made during good behaviour, they were exceptions from the general rule, in which the exerciſe of the creating power was limited.

He would examine whence orginated the power of Congreſs reſpecting theſe offices. He preſumed that if it was veſted in Congreſs, by clear deduction from that inſtrument, to erect departments, that no gentleman would conſent to diminiſh it, or reſtrict them in the exerciſe of it. The Congreſs had power to levy and collect taxes. This would include to eſtabliſh an office of treaſury --to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and with Indian tribes. This comprehended a power of erecting a board of trade, &c. and in order to carry theſe powers into execution, they were to make all laws neceſſary to carry the conſtitution into effect. Now it appeared to him that the eſtabliſhment of this department was clearly within the conſtitution, and that as Congreſs, in their legiſlative capacity, had an intereſt in and power over the whole affairs of the department, they might appoint and diſplace its officers. But again, the conſtitution had limited the legiſlature with reſpect to appointments, and given them to the Preſident and Senate. The queſtion then was, whether the Senate, having a ſhare in appointing, did not poſſeſs the power of removal, as incidental to it.

Mr. Stone aſked, what qualities were neceſſary for an appointment that were not requiſite for diſmiſſing? Information, impartiality, and judgment in the buſineſs to be conducted. Were not the ſame qualities neceſſary in order to diſmiſs? He was not able to ſubſcribe to the principle, that the executive in its nature comprehended a neceſſary power of appointing or removing officers. Why did it imply it? The appointment of officers requiring qualities which are neceſſary to judge the merits of men---ſo the diſmiſſing them---to know what was neceſſary for an executive officer---what for a judge, &c.

This knowledge was acquired by experience, and might belong to one body of men as well as another. In the nature of things, therefore, there was no neceſſary connection between the executive functions, and the power of removal. That body which could beſt judge of the qualities neceſſary to tranſact buſineſs, were the moſt proper diſpoſers of offices, and if it was contended that the executive magiſtrate was in the beſt ſituation, and under the beſt advantages to judge of theſe qualities, ſtill this was a mere matter of fact, which might depend on circumſtances; and the nature of the office did not neceſſarily involve the capacity of judging, or imply the power of exerciſing that judgment.

Mr. Stone then took notice of the principles which had been contended for in another view, as it applied to the ſituation of other nations where a hereditary monarch was eſtabliſhed, who had a perſonal property in the government and adminiſtration, and who was conſidered as the natural fountain of honor and office. It was ſuppoſed that he had neceſſarily the power of chooſing and controuling thoſe who were to manage his property. But this had no application to our country, where the chief magiſtrate had no ſpecies of property in the government, and was not the maſter, but the great ſervant of the people.

Theſe circumſtances concurred to prove that the Preſident of the United States had no natural right to be the ſole judge of the merits of officers; and as far as he could conclude from examining the conſtitution, it never intended to beſtow it upon him.

It therefore ſtruck his mind that all controul of officers, independent of the agency of the Senate, was confined to the caſe of ſuch inferior officers, the appointment of which the conſtitution had enabled the Legiſlature to veſt ſolely in him. It ſtruck him alſo, that as to the power of pardoning, the Preſident ſhould be precluded from the exerciſe of this power, in caſes where the Senate had convicted an offender.---So that it appeared to him, that the Senate were a body to whom the conſtitution had given great weight in the executive ſcale, and in the adminiſtration of government.

In determining whether it was proper on the ſcore of expediency to give the power to the Preſident, or to him with the Senate---the degree of confidence which was to be placed in thoſe bodies were to be conſidered---Was it more probable, he aſked, that one man ſhould do wrong, or that a number of men, choſen with equal care, and acting under the ſame obligations, ſhould do wrong? Where were the greateſt temptations? Where were the greateſt obſtacles? Who would have the greateſt objects to attain?

He concluded with propoſing, that the Preſident ſhould have the power of ſuſpenſion, in order to remedy a difficulty which had been ſuggeſted in caſe of a receſs of the Senate when it became neceſſary to puniſh an officer by removal.

We are obliged to omit the remainder of this lengthy Debate, it having continued, by adjournments, until

FRIDAY, June 19, 1789,

When the Houſe met agreeably to adjournment, and formed itſelf into a committee of the whole, upon the bill for eſtabliſhing the Department of Foreign Affairs. The motion which had been under debate ſince Tueſday, for ſtriking out the clauſe which empowers the Preſident to remove officers, ſtill under conſideration. The queſtion upon the motion being taken, it paſſed in the negative, 33 being in favor of retaining the clauſe, and 20 againſt it.

The committee then proceeded in the diſcuſſion of the bill.

Mr. Benſon propoſed the following clauſe for inſertion, viz. That the Secretary of the Department of Foreign Affairs, immediately after his appointment, be empowered to take into his cuſtody all the books and papers belonging to the late Department of Foreign Affairs eſtabliſhed by the United States in Congreſs aſſembled: This clauſe was adopted.

The further diſcuſſion of the bill produced ſome alterations and amendments, which being compleated, the committee roſe, and the Chairman made report. The Speaker having taken the chair, a meſſage was received by the Secretary from the Senate, with the impoſt bill, informing the Honorable Houſe that they inſiſted on ſome of the amendments which they had propoſed, and receded from others.

The Secretary alſo informed the Honorable Houſe, that the committee appointed to view the rooms in the Fœderal Hall had proceeded in that buſineſs, and made a partial report, which was now ſent down for concurrence.

Adjourned until Monday.

MONDAY, June 22, 1789.

The reſolve which came down from the Senate, reſpecting the appropriation of the rooms in the Fœderal Hall, was read, and concurred.

The order of the day being called for, the bill for eſtabliſhing the Department of Foreign Affairs, as reported from the committee of the whole, with the ſeveral amendments, were read, and the amendments agreed to by the Houſe.

Mr. Carroll propoſed a clauſe to limit the duration of the bill: Among other reaſons for the motion, Mr. Carroll obſerved, that he conceived the neceſſity of ſuch an officer would ceaſe in a ſhort time, by reaſon of the gradual withdrawing of our intercourſe with European countries; and in the courſe of a very few years all political connexion with thoſe powers will be at an end, which would render the eſtabliſhment a ſuperfluous expence.

Mr. Page ſeconded the motion, and added, that he could not conceive the propriety of gentlemen who were elected only for two years, wiſhing to extend the laws of their enacting to a period beyond the time when the uſe and deſign of ſuch laws ſhould exiſt, and thus perpetuate the power and influence of the Houſe.

Mr. Ames oppoſed the addition of the clauſe, as it would be unfavorable to the ſtability of government, and was little better than infuſing a premature principle of mortality into the executive department.

Mr. Gerry was in favor of a limitation: He ſuppoſed, that if the expiration of the bill was not provided for at the preſent time, it would be extremely difficult to effect its reduction, when the officers of this department ſhall have formed connexions with foreign courts; and, by means of thoſe connexions, an extenſive ſphere of buſineſs, unintereſting to the United States, ſhall be created.

The vote being taken, it paſſed in the negative.

Mr. Benſon propoſed an amendment, which he conceived would more fully expreſs the ſenſe of the committee, as it reſpected the conſtitutionality of the deciſion which had taken place: The amendment was, to ſtrike out, in the ſecond clauſe of the bill, theſe words, "In caſe of vacancy in the ſaid office of Secretary of the United States for the department of foreign affairs," and to inſert in lieu thereof the following, "Whenever the ſaid principal officer ſhall be removed by the Preſident, or a vacancy in any other way ſhall happen."

This produced ſome debate, and the ayes and nays being called for, it was determined in the affirmative, as follows, viz.

Ayes 30---Meſſrs. Ames, Baldwin, Benſon, Brown, Burke, Carroll, Clymer, Contee, Fitzſimons, Gilman, Goodhue, Griffin, Hartley, Hieſter, Lawrence, Lee, Leonard, Madiſon, Moore, P. Muhlenberg, Scott, Sedgwick, Seney, Sinnickſon, Smith, (Maryland) Sylveſter, Thatcher, Trumbull, Vining, Wadſworth.

Nays 18---Meſſrs. Cadwallader, Coles, Gerry, Grout, Hathorn, Huntington, Livermore, Matthews, Page, Parker, Patridge, Van Ranſellaer, Sherman, Smith, (South-Carolina) Sturgis, Sumpter, Tucker, White.

It was then moved to ſtrike out theſe words in the firſt clauſe, "removeable by the Preſident of the United States."

The principal reaſon aſſigned for ſtriking out theſe words was, that as the bill now ſtands, it appears to be a grant of power; whereas it was preſumed to be the ſenſe of the committee, that the power was veſted in the Preſident by the conſtitution. A recapitulation of arguments upon this point enſued, and the queſtion was finally determined by ayes and nays. Some gentlemen voted in the negative, ſuppoſing that retaining the words would be an additional evidence of the ſenſe of the houſe, that the power was veſted in the Preſident.

Ayes 31---Meſſrs. Ames, Baldwin, Benſon, Brown, Burke, Clymer, Coles, Gerry, Goodhue, Griffin, Grout, Hathorn, Huntington, Leonard, Livermore, Madiſon, Matthews, Moore, P. Muhlenberg, Page, Parker, Patridge, Van Ranſellaer, Scott, Sherman, Sinnickſon, Smith, (South-Carolina) Sturgis, Sumpter, Vining, White.

Nays 19---Meſſrs. Boudinot, Cadwallader, Carroll, Contee, Fitzſimons, Gilman, Hartley, Heiſter, Laurence, Lee, Sherman, Sedgwick, Seney, Smith (Maryland) Sylveſter, Thatcher, Trumbull, Tucker, Wadſworth.

Theſe additional amendments being compleated, the bill paſſed to be engroſſed for a third reading to-morrow.

And then the Houſe adjourned.

TUESDAY, June 23, 1789.

The committee appointed for that purpoſe brought in a bill for ſecuring to authors and inventors the benefits of their reſpective publications and inventions---which was read and laid on the table.

The order of the day was then called for---and the engroſſed bill for eſtabliſhing an executive department, to be denominated the Department of Foreign Affairs, was read a third time.

Mr. Sumpter moved, that the final conſideration of the bill ſhould be poſtponed.

Mr. White propoſed, that the bill ſhould be re-committed to a committee of the whole, in order that the other departments might be added, and one ſyſtem formed, which ſhould embrace the whole---this motion after a ſhort diſcuſſion was negatived.

Mr. Sumpter then renewed his motion for poſtponement, and that the bill ſhould lie on the table till to-morrow.----The vote upon this motion paſſed in the affirmative.

Mr. Lawrence moved, that the Houſe ſhould take into conſideration the amendments to the impoſt bill, which were yet to be decided---this motion was adopted.---And the enacting clauſe as amended by the Senate being read, which is in theſe words, "Be it enacted by the Senate and Repreſentatives," &c. Mr. Thatcher propoſed, that "Houſe of" ſhould be inſerted immediately before Repreſentatives---this motion was agreed to.

The next amendment which the Senate had not receded from was, to ſtrike out the clauſe which makes a diſcrimination in the duty impoſed on diſtilled ſpirits imported from countries with whom the United States were in treaty, and from thoſe with whom no treaties had been formed---It was moved and ſeconded, that the Houſe ſhould accede to the amendment: This produced an animated debate, in which many new obſervations occurred, and thoſe which had been adduced in the former diſcuſſion were repeated: The vote being taken, it paſſed in the negative---twenty-five being in favor of acceding, and twenty-ſeven againſt it. So the diſcrimination remains as it originally ſtood.

The Houſe then adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, June 24.

The Houſe met purſuant to adjournment.

The engroſſed bill, which was yeſterday ordered to lie on the table, was taken up and read the third time.

On the queſtion, Shall the bill paſs? The ayes and nays were required by one fifth of the members, and were, ayes 20, nays 22.

The Houſe then took into conſideration the amendments inſiſted on by the Senate to the bill for laying an impoſt on certain goods, wares and merchandiſes, and after refuſing to concur therewith, a committee of conference was appointed on the part of the Houſe, conſiſting of Meſſrs. Boudinot, Fitzſimons and Madiſon.

The Houſe went into committee on the bill for eſtabliſhing the war department---after agreeing to ſome amendments, they roſe and reported it as amended.---But the Houſe not being ready to go through the amendments, they adjourned till to-morrow.

THURSDAY, June 25.

The Houſe met purſuant to adjournment.

The report of the committee of the whole, on the bill for eſtabliſhing the department of war, was gone through; and the bill was ordered to be engoſſed for a third reading to-morrow.

The Houſe then went into a committee of the whole, on the bill for eſtabliſhing an executive department, to be denominated the Treaſury Department.

Mr. Trumbull in the chair.

A conſiderable debate aroſe upon the propriety of making it the duty of the principal officer to digeſt and report plans for the improvement of the revenue, &c.

The words of the bill were altered ſo as to read, digeſt and prepare; after which the committee roſe and reported progreſs.

A meſſage from the Senate was received, notifying the Houſe, that they had appointed a committee to confer with the committee of the Houſe on the amendments, which were not concurred in, propoſed to the impoſt and tonnage bill. Adjourned.

AUGUSTA, May 30.

It is reported, and believed, that a party of Indians lately came over the line upon Richmond Creek, near Philips's Fort, and took and carried off a number of horſes. Alſo a man named Jones was killed near Kemp's Fort, on Buckey; and about the ſame time ſome Indians had been plundering near Ogechee, who were followed and overtaken near the Ohoopee, and three Indians killed, and the plunder recovered.

Yeſterday we learn that Government received official accounts from Col. Maxwell, of Liberty, informing of a party of Indians, apparently about 40 or 50, having came in and attacked Le Conte's Fort, on Bull-town Swamp; and taken ſeveral negroes, killed two white men, and had got off with the loſs of three or four.

It is poſſible that the Indians who were in Liberty county were Seminolians, and thoſe upwards might have left the Nation before the Talks got up; ſo that it is to be hoped the Treaty will be held.

SAVANNA, June 4.

Extract of a letter from Auguſta, dated May 31.

"After all it ſeems we are not to have peace with the Creeks. If Mr. M'Gilveray has a policy, it is a deluſive one; its foundation can only be the letters which have been written to him from the Northward, ſtyling him Sovereign, &c. buoying him up with the expectation of his being recognized ſuch by the Union. We have been hardly dealt with. If this is not the caſe, he is ſet on by Panton and others, to prevent peace as long as poſſible at any rate: Or, it is ſaid that he is going to England on account of the rheumatiſm, and means to mark his departure from his native country with blood."

CHARLESTON, June 15.

Should Congreſs be able to conclude a peace with Algiers, ſo that the Streights of Gibraltar may be paſſed with ſafety, the Eaſtern ſtates will be greatly benefited. In the year 1744, there were belonging to Maſſachuſets only eleven hundred ſail of fiſhing veſſels, from 15 to 75 tons each, which, with the veſſels that carried the fiſh to market, employed about twenty thouſand men. Theſe fiſhing veſſels made, on an average, two hundred and fifty thouſand quintals of dried fiſh in one ſeaſon, the greater part of which went to markets in the Mediterranean, from whence we could draw nothing in return but gold and ſilver.

WINCHESTER, June 17.

The following is a copy of a preſentment of the grand jury for Waſhington county, Virginia, May 2, 1789.

WE alſo preſent as a grievance, the want of a law, preſcribing the oath of fidelity and office under the fœderal government.

Our reaſons are, that in article 6th it is provided, "that all officers, both of the United States, and of the ſeveral ſtates, ſhall be bound by oath or affirmation to ſupport this conſtitution.

By article 7th, the ratification of nine ſtates ſhall be ſufficient for the eſtabliſhment of the conſtitution.

The convention of Virginia has ratified the ſame, and the Congreſs, by a ſubſequent act, did fix a day to commence proceedings, from which day, it may be concluded, the Fœderal Conſtitution becomes the ſupreme law of the land.

On firſt attending to the ſubject, we turned to the acts of the laſt ſeſſion of Aſſembly, hoping that proviſion was made, ſimilar to what has paſſed in ſome of the ſtates, but there we find none. A hope ſtill exiſted, that a future Aſſembly could remedy the evil, but on cloſer examination we find they are precluded by article 1ſt, where it is ſaid, no *ex poſt facto* law ſhall be paſſed.

Thus of ſuch magnitude is the omiſſion we are contemplating, that it ſeems to involve the public officers in a dilemma, either to exerciſe an authority that they are not legally inveſted with, which would render their deciſions uncertain and vexatious, alſo might be conſtrued as an *offence* againſt the ſovereign authority; or, on the other hand, to permit their functions to remain too long ſuſpended, to the great detriment of the public weal.

Pleaſed with the proſpect of better days, under an uniform and efficient government, when the meaſure of diſtributive juſtice will be conformable to the tenor of the national code, and not the local and variable ſyſtem that has too long afflicted our country; we therefore cordially agree in ſentiment with an enlightened patriot, "That every breach of the fundamental laws, though dictated by neceſſity, impairs that ſacred reverence which ought to be maintained in the breaſts of rulers towards the conſtitution of a country, and forms a precedent for other breaches, where the ſame plea of neceſſity does not exiſt at all, or is leſs urgent and palpable." *(Signed)*

Arthur Campbell, foreman, John Montgomery, ſen. Abraham Trigg, Walter Crocket, William Davis, John Taylor, James Newell, H. Montgomery, James Thompſon, Robert Sayers, James Campbell, Andrew Kincannon, George Carter, John Grills, Joſeph Kennet, John Huſk.

A correſpondent obſerves, that the diſpatch and harmony with which the national repreſentatives adopted the outlines of principles for regulating the great executive departments, is a favourable preſage, not only of wiſdom and unanimity in that houſe, but alſo of energy and ſucceſs in the general adminiſtration of the government. For it can hardly be doubted, that when there is a union of ſentiment among ſo enlightened and virtuous ſtateſmen, that the meaſures adopted will, in all reſpects, be calculated to anſwer the end propoſed. The more we conſider that part of the reſolution, that gives the Preſident of the United States the ſole power of removing officers, without the proceſs of impeachment, the more reaſon have we to anticipate advantage from its operation; for, ſetting aſide all expectations from the talents and virtues of the preſent ſupreme magiſtrate, there is, in the natural reaſon of things, a preference in favour of that mode of removal.

Several perſons from the Weſtern Territory have lately paſſed through this town. They inform of an intoxicated party of Indians having decoyed ſome perſons paſſing lately down the Ohio in a boat to the ſhore, under aſſurances of friendſhip, and then barbarouſly putting them all to the tomahawk.

GEORGE-TOWN, June 18.

Extract of a letter from Louiſville, (Kentucky) dated May 12.

"The emigrations to this country from your parts this year exceed every thing; not a day paſſes, but boats arrive with families going down the river to the new ſettlement between Salt and Green river, about 180 miles from here; one of the moſt advantageous ſituations in all this country, as well in reſpect of navigation as fertility of ſoil. If the ſame ſpirit animates your Atlantic ſons another year, Kentucky will riſe like the Phœnix from its aſhes, and be a ſhining luminary in the new conſtellation. The eaſtern fertile banks of the Ohio are now ſettled from its ſource to its confluence with the Miſſiſippi, and our neighbours the Yankees are eſtabliſhing themſelves in powerful bands on the weſtern ſhores."

FREDERICK (*Maryland*) June 17

Laſt week a perſon paſſed through this town, on his way from Kentucky, who informed us, that on the 22d of May laſt he and eleven perſons more in company, at the diſtance of four days journey from the Crab-Orchards, in the Wilderneſs, were fired on by a party of Indians; five of the company were killed, the reſt made their eſcape, but loſt all their horſes except two. A young man of the name of Funk, from Funk's Town, another of the name of Lewis Myers from Pipe Creek, and a Mr. Blayer, from near Harper's Ferry, were among the unfortunate victims.---As this fact is to be depended on, it induces us to credit the many various reports that have been lately ſo much circulated reſpecting the horrid murders and depredations committed by the Indians upon the frontiers, and makes humanity ſhudder at the idea of the bloody conſequences which muſt enſue from a war with thoſe barbarians.

WILMINGTON (*Delaware*) June 20.

By a Jamaica newſpaper of the 8th ult. it appears, that freſh flour was then ſelling there at upwards of eight dollars per barrel.

A few weeks ago the operation for the ſtrangurated hermia, or rupture, was ſucceſsfully performed on a ſervant man of Mr. Solomon Herſey, living on Redclay creek, by Doctors Capelle and Smith.---The perſon within ten days was able to walk about, and is now recovered. As it is a complaint that many fall a ſacrifice to, for want of timely aſſiſtance, through a dread of the operation, and from an idea of the great riſque attending it, owing to its being ſeldom performed in this part of the country, it was thought it might be of public utility to have it known, as an encouragement to others in a ſimilar ſituation, who can have no chance of life in any other way than by ſubmitting to the operation.

BOSTON, June 16.

The General Aſſembly of the ſtate of Rhode Iſland have laid an embargo on wheat, rye, Indian corn or barley, or any rye or barley flour, or meal, or Indian meal, forbidding the tranſportation of any of the aforementioned articles of that ſtate, upon pain of incurring the forfeiture of ſuch articles, and double the value thereof.

NEW-HAVEN, June 24.

On Saturday the 20th inſtant, was found on board a ſchooner, lying off Bradford harbour, the body of an aged man, who from appearance had been dead three or four days; no other perſon being on board. She came to anchor on the Sunday preceding, and no perſon, from that time, was ſeen to paſs to or from her. It appears from a ſcroll of writing found on board, as alſo from the affirmation of ſeveral perſons, that it was the body of Captain Henry Bird, of Rye, in the ſtate of New-York. The verdict of the Jury of Inqueſt was, that he came to his exit by a *natural death*.

ALBANY, June 15.

The principal reaſon for calling together the Legiſlature early in July is ſaid to be, for the appointment of gentlemen, on the part of this ſtate, to the Senate of the United States; in which honorable body we are at preſent without any repreſentation. As this was the only buſineſs of any importance left unfiniſhed at the cloſe of the laſt ſeſſion, and nothing of conſequence, as far as we can learn, has ſince occurred to occaſion the preſent call, it is reaſonable to conclude that the next will be a ſhort ſeſſion.

The diſtreſs of the inhabitants in the upper parts of the country, in conſequence of unequalled ſcarcity of grain, is truly deplorable. Many of thoſe bordering on Lake Champlain, we are aſſured by a gentleman of veracity who reſides in that country, have no other dependence for ſupport than the wild roots of the earth, and the fiſh which they catch in the Lake.

The country bordering on the Mohawk is not in a much better ſituation: The Albany market, however, affording preſent ſuccour, they are much relieved by the ſupplies of grain they daily tranſport from hence:----But, how the lower claſs are ſituated, whoſe poverty prohibits their acceſs to this mode of ſupply, imagination may readily picture.

Laſt week a poor man, juſt able to muſter together the price of two buſhels of corn, and to pay for horſe hire, travelled upwards of thirty-ſix miles to this city, ere he could purchaſe the grain; his family, which was numerous, he ſaid, had little or nothing to ſupport them till his return.

At ſome of the mills in the country where flour or Indian meal can be procured, many have offered produce of the ſeaſon, ſuch as butter, &c. in exchange for thoſe indiſpenſable articles of family conſumption: But nothing would be accepted of as payment but caſh. They have therefore been obligated to the kindneſs of neighbours, ſomewhat better circumſtanced than themſelves, for a ſhort loan of a few pounds of flour or meal until their return from Albany market, when, having received caſh for their produce, they were enabled to purchaſe at the mills, diſcharge their debts, and relieve their families.

The above information preſents a melancholy picture to the feeling heart; and we can truly aſſert it is only the ſimple ſtatement of facts, without the ſmalleſt exaggeration. The ſufferings of multitudes of our fellow-creatures, expoſed to the dreadful proſpect of famine, and depending for their fortuitous meal on the accidental diſcovery of wild roots, muſt ſtrike a dagger to the breaſt of benevolence!

Should the product of the enſuing ſeaſon not prove very bountiful, ſeveral people of good information predict, that next ſpring will be extremely diſtreſſing.

NEW-YORK, June 20.

The dimunition of the majority againſt the fœderal conſtitution in the ſtate of Rhode-Iſland, is indicative of the complete triumph of reaſon and common ſenſe over the power of anarchy, ſelfiſhneſs and party views: Rhode-Iſland and North-Carolina will undoubtedly ſoon be reſtored to the union, when there will be more joy over two returning wanderers, than over eleven dutiful ſons, who have never ſtrayed from the temple of Union.

The friends to the conſtitution of the United States may rejoice in every circumſtance that has attended its progreſs, from the beginning: The oppoſition to it called forth in its defence and ſupport the nobleſt faculties of the human mind: the full, free, and unbounded diſcuſſion of its merits and defects, has ſerved to emblazon its preponderating excellencies in ſuch manner, that its foundation is extended, and made more firm and durable, than its moſt ſanguine friends could have anticipated.

June 25. In proportion as knowledge diffuſes itſelf, liberty ſpreads its genial rays. The French now make themſelves happy in the idea of a free preſs: Thoſe generous ſpirits, who are burning with the flame of liberty, are now engaged in forming a ſcheme for the more equal repreſentation of the people in the Etats Generaux, which they juſtly conſider as the firſt gleam of liberty. An enlightened people, collected into an aſſembly by equal repreſentation, will ſoon acquire through their means every right that naturally belongs to man.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT has been indiſpoſed, as mentioned in our laſt; but the public anxiety may be abated by the aſſurance, that he is now much better.

A variety of accounts of the ſcarcity of food for man, and herb for the brute creation, upon the Northern and Eaſtern boundaries of this ſtate, and within the Britiſh lines, inceſſantly appear in the northern and eaſtern papers. That there is a ſcarcity is undoubted; but whether it exiſts in ſuch an alarming degree as ſet forth is called in queſtion.---If this is verily their ſituation, a chriſtian commiſeration for the diſtreſſes of fellow-mortals ought to induce venders of the elements of life *to be reaſonable in their demands.*

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 1.

When the revolution took place, by divine permiſſion, the people of theſe ſtates formed for themſelves ſuch conſtitutions as then ſeemed good to them. Before the middle of the war every ſtate had completed its own conſtitution, and they jointly framed another as a national conſtitution---under the name of THE CONFEDERATION. The Carolinas, Virginia, Delaware, Maryland, New-Jerſey, New-York, and the four New-England States, divided their legiſlative power into two branches, but the CONFEDERATION, the GEORGIA conſtitution and the PENNSYLVANIA conſtitution kept all the legiſlative power in one body. The above eleven ſtates have continued to be governed by two branches, nor has there ever been a complaint againſt their Senates, except by DANIEL SHAYS, who, with his followers, were deſirous of aboliſhing at once both *the Senate* and *the courts of Common Pleas!* On the other hand we find, that the CONFEDERATION has been changed for the Fœderal Conſtitution, which has two branches, that the conſtitution of GEORGIA has been amended by dividing the legiſlative power, and that a majority of near three to one in our legiſlature have countenanced ſuch diviſion. As there is not the leaſt doubt that a great majority of the people approve of this alteration, and ſee the propriety of conforming our conſtitution, as Georgia has done, to that of the United States, it is to be hoped every man will take care to expreſs his wiſhes on the ſubject, by ſigning the memorial or petition to the Legiſlature for calling a convention.

We are informed that a company of public ſpirited citizens of Baltimore have ordered, from this city, a complete ſett of the machines neceſſary to carry on THE COTTON MANUFACTORY in that flouriſhing town, and that our workmen have now acquired ſuch ſkill in making theſe invaluable machines, that they have reduced their coſt ſixty per cent.

Extract from Lindſay's Norfolk Hotel Diary, June 15.

Laſt evening, as the long boat belonging to the brig Ann, Capt. Douglas, from Glaſgow, was going from this place for Hampton road, ſhe was overſet in a thunder ſquall, and the following perſons moſt unfortunately drowned, viz. Mr. Donald Trimble, ſecond mate, Mr. ------ Fife, carpenter, and a foremaſt hand. A boy in the boat, who could not ſwim, finding her ſinking, inſtantly laid hold of two oars and the ſprit of the ſail, and laſhing them together with his handkerchief, he ſupported himſelf until he was picked up, ſeven hours after, by an inward-bound ſchooner.---The lad was much fatigued when taken up, but ſeemed only to lament the loſs of his new black handkerchief, which he had bent but the day before.

Extract of a letter from New-York, June 25.

"Laſt evening Major Butler of the Senate, and Mr. Huger of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, rode out in a chair. The horſe took fright and ran off with them. Major Butler is much hurt, and poor Huger had his leg broken in ſuch a manner that his life is deſpaired of."

Many advantages have already ariſen from the incorporation of this city. One of the moſt ſalutary is, the great reduction in the number of taverns. Not more than *three-fifths* of the preſent number are to be licenced in future, and of theſe a conſiderable proportion will be permitted to ſell *only beer and cyder.* From the ſpecimen we have had at the Mayor's court laſt week, we may alſo expect, that the keepers of tippling-houſes will be ſtrictly dealt with, and the laws againſt them be duly executed. Thus is a foundation laid for a reſtoration of ſobriety, induſtry and morality among the lower orders of the people, and a deadly ſnare is taken out of the way of our unwary youth.---Low taverns and tippling-houſes are, in all large cities, the bane of youth, and the nocturnal haunts of ſharpers, robbers and ruffians of every deſcription. The dangers that the honeſt part of the community have to apprehend from theſe ſinks of vice are manifeſt.---Too much praiſe cannot be given to the Mayor and Aldermen for their conduct on this occaſion.---They have evinced their deſire to promote the happineſs of ſociety, and to ſecure our city from midnight plunderers and ſtrolling vagrants, by ſtriking at the very root of vice. Remove the polluted ſource, and the contaminated ſtreams muſt ceaſe to flow.

By a veſſel which arrived here on Tueſday laſt from Savanna, in Georgia, we have received the following:

In COUNCIL, *June* 5, 1789.

A letter from T. Barnard to the Governor was read, ſetting forth, that the Chiefs of the Creek nation had agreed to attend the propoſed treaty, to call in the warriors, and to deſiſt from farther hoſtilities: Whereupon it is ordered, that the ſeveral arrangements which had been made for holding the ſaid treaty be carried into effect; and that this order be publiſhed in the State Gazette for public information.

Extract from the Minutes,
J. MERIWETHER.

Auguſta, June 6, 1789. Yeſterday arrived in town an expreſs from George Galphin, Eſq; the Agent of the Commiſſioners of the union in the Creek nation, informing, that the Chiefs had agreed to meet the propoſals for treating of peace; and we are authoriſed to inform the public, that the meaſures heretofore adopted for holding the treaty are now carrying into effect, and that a treaty will certainly be held.

To the PEOPLE *of* PENNSYLVANIA.

YOU have now under your conſideration the propriety of chuſing a Convention to reviſe your preſent ſtate conſtitution. Among the various arguments which have been uſed to diſſuade you from this meaſure, it has been confidently and poſitively aſſerted by the minority of the Legiſlature, that no ſtate in the Union had ſuch a meaſure in view except Pennſylvania. When this aſſertion was hazarded, *prudence* muſt have forſaken the perſons who made it, for at that moment a ſimilar meaſure was known to be depending in the ſtate of Georgia. The laſt letters and news-papers from thence bring us certain and poſitive information, that the Convention of that commonwealth have adopted and ratified a new ſtate conſtitution, conforming with that of the United States, and that among the ſeveral changes made is that of aboliſhing the ſingle legiſlative Houſe or Aſſembly, which they have found on experience unſafe, diſorderly, and highly inconvenient, and ſubſtituting in its ſtead a legiſlature, compoſed of two branches or houſes. Thus we ſee that in this time of free political enquiry in this enlightened country, the unanimous voice of the people of America has, in the firſt place, directed a diviſion of the legiſlative power in the conſtitution of general government. We find ſecondly, that eleven of the States (Georgia and Pennſylvania being the only exceptions) originally formed conſtitutions dividing the legiſlative power. We ſee, thirdly, that Georgia, on mature reflection, has alſo adopted the diviſion of the legiſlative power---and laſtly, that a large majority of Pennſylvania has approved the Fœderal Conſtitution, which divides the legiſlative power. Under ſuch a remarkable unanimity it is hoped that every good citizen, as well in the minority as the majority, will approve the rational and decent memorial, praying the Aſſembly to fix a time for the election of a Convention for the purpoſe of accommodating our conſtitution to that of the Union, and our conduct to that of all the other citizens of our confederated republic. No real friend to the peace, liberty and happineſs of this country, can maintain a violent oppoſition to a majority of 25 to one, for ſuch is the diſproportion between the conſtituents of the little minority of 17 in our Aſſembly and the reſt of their American fellow citizens. It would be an attempt to controul the freedom of the people, which a free people will not ſuffer. Let no friend to a reviſion of our conſtitution be deterred from the firm maintenance of this ſincere and deliberate opinion, or the ſteady proſecution of that ſafe and honeſt meaſure, by the unwarrantable violence of men, who, in the late diſcuſſions of the Fœderal Conſtitution, could daily offer up our beſt citizens, and even the ſpotleſs and illuminated WASHINGTON, as morning ſacrifices.

A PENNSYLVANIAN.

Meſſrs. HALL & SELLERS,

By giving the following a place in your paper, you may do the public an infinite ſervice, and very much oblige an old Cuſtomer of yours.

A WARNING TO THE PUBLIC.

BEWARE! and don't do as I have done. I am one of thoſe unfortunate men, who was much delighted in ſeeing beautiful plots of land drawn on paper, decorated with a number of ſtreams, and cornered by walnut, ſugar tree and locuſt, or by ſome other ſorts of timber that denote the beſt of land, with the moſt flowery account of its being fertile, and advantageouſly ſituated. Further, I thought a patent from the State of Virginia muſt be indiſputable. Little did I ſuſpect the deception of *land jobbers*; but now, to my ſad experience, I can tell that I purchaſed, unſeen, four thouſand acres of this delightful land, at two ſhillings and ſix-pence per acre. I went back to it with my ſmall family, expecting nothing elſe but that in a ſhort time I muſt be an Emperor---But how ſoon are man's expectations blaſted! When I found the land, and had made conſiderable improvements, I was diſpoſſeſſed by virtue of a patent four years older than mine; and ſince I left thoſe parts, I am informed there has a patent appeared, which takes in more than half of ſaid land, and is one year older than the patent which diſpoſſeſſed me. This, truly, is the ſituation of numbers as well as myſelf, who purchaſed on the ſame principles. If this will but warn emigrants to all new countries to be cautious how they purchaſe lands unſeen, and to have them warranted and defended from all perſons or manner of perſons, then I ſhall have my ends effectually accompliſhed. I am ſo aſhamed of my ſimple conduct, that I ſhall not publiſh my name, but ſubſcribe myſelf,

A Kentucke Man and a Native of Pennſylvania.

THE Members of the Society for the relief of poor and diſtreſſed maſters of ſhips, their widows and children, are deſired to attend a quarterly meeting, on MONDAY, July 6, 1789, at the uſual place in Lodge-alley, at ſeven o'clock in the evening.

WANTED,

As Apprentices to a Shipwright,

Two or three ſtout hearty country lads, of good parentage, and who can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printers.

To the PUBLIC.

WHEREAS Suſanna, my wife, hath eloped from my bed and board without any juſt cauſe, and refuſes to return and live with me, and I being apprehenſive that ſhe may contract debts on my credit, theſe are therefore to forewarn all perſons not to credit her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting from the date hereof. ISAAC DEAVS.

Germantown townſhip, Philadelphia county,
July 1ſt, 1789. ‡

Philadelphia, June 18, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the Old Coffee-Houſe, in this city, on Wedneſday, the 1ſt day of July next, at 7 o'clock in the evening, (by adjournment) A two ſtory frame Meſſuage or Tenement, a Kitchen, and piece or Lot of Ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, between Coates and Brown-ſtreets, in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia; containing in breadth on Second-ſtreet 20 feet, and in length or depth 120 feet; bounded northward by ground late of Alexander Perry, eaſtward by Second-ſtreet aforeſaid, and ſouthward and weſtward by the Preſbyterian meeting houſe lot; ſubject to a yearly rent-charge of 8l. payable to John Jones. Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the property of James Eſpey (weaver) by

JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, June 25, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, at the old Coffee-Houſe in this city, on Wedneſday, the 8th day of July next, at ſeven o'clock in the evening, a certain two ſtory brick Houſe and Lot or piece of Ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Spruce-ſtreet, and on the eaſt ſide of Fifth-ſtreet, from the river Delaware, containing in front or breadth on Spruce-ſtreet, 20 feet, and in length or depth in front on Fifth-ſtreet, about 81 feet, bounded on the eaſt by ground of Robert Fleming, on the ſouth by a three feet wide alley, on the weſt by Fifth-ſtreet, and on the north by Spruce-ſtreet aforeſaid.---This is a good ſtand for public buſineſs; ſubject to taken in execution, and to be ſold as late the property of William Peden, late deceaſed, by

JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, June 25, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, at the old Coffee-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wedneſday the 8th day of July next, at ſeven o'clock in the evening, one undivided moiety or half part of a two ſtory brick meſſuage or tenement and lot or piece of ground, ſituate, lying and being on the north ſide of Cheſtnut-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets from the river Delaware, in the city of Philadelphia aforeſaid; containing in breadth on Cheſtnut-ſtreet 20 feet and 6 inches, including an alley three feet wide, and in length or depth 120 feet, or thereabouts, bounded on the eaſt by ground of Mary Pemberton, on the weſt by other ground of George Plim, deceaſed, on the north by ground of Hannah Letts, on the ſouth by Cheſnut-ſtreet aforeſaid; now in the poſſeſſion of John Wucherer, the owner of the other moiety, and is clear of ground-rent: Taken in execution as the property of George Plim, late deceaſed, and to be ſold by JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, June 25, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, at the Old Coffee-Houſe, in this city, on Wedneſday, the 8th day of July next, at ſeven o'clock in the evening, a certain frame meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground, ſituate in the townſhip of the Northern-Liberties of the city of Philadelphia; containing in breadth eaſt and weſt 40 feet, and in length or depth 120 feet, or thereabouts; bounded northward by a certain 50 feet ſtreet, called Mary-ſtreet, eaſtward with a lot now or late occupied by Jonathan Price, ſouthward and weſtward by land late of Henry Keppele, with the free uſe of the ſaid Mary-ſtreet: taken in execution as late the property of John Krumholtz, deceaſed, and to be ſold, by JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, June 25, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, at the old Coffee-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wedneſday, the 8th day of July next, at ſeven o'clock in the evening, a certain parcel or piece of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Kingſeſſing, in the county of Philadelphia, containing about 75 acres; bounded by land late of Jonathan Paſchall, deceaſed, by a run of water, and by the great road leading from Darby towards Philadelphia: Taken in execution and to be ſold as the property of Peter Grubb, the younger, by

JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, June 20, 1789.

BY virtue of a precept from the Truſtees of the General Loan Office of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the premiſes, on Wedneſday, the 22d day of July next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, two meſſuages or tenements, and lots or pieces of land thereunto belonging, ſituate on Shackamaxon or Kenſington, in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia: one of them lying between Marlborough ſtreet on the eaſt, and another ſtreet or paſſage of 30 feet wide called Crown ſtreet on the weſt, containing in breadth on the ſaid ſtreet 174 feet and 3 inches, and in length 202 feet, being bounded on the eaſt by Marlborough ſtreet, on the north by land formerly of Benjamin Fairman, on the weſt by Crown ſtreet aforeſaid, and on the ſouth by Prince ſtreet.---And the other of ſaid lots lying between Crown ſtreet aforeſaid, on the eaſt by land late of Benjamin Shoemaker, deceaſed, containing in breadth, on Crown ſtreet aforeſaid, 174 feet, and on the weſt end thereof 174 feet and ten inches, and in length on the north ſide thereof 175 feet and 3 inches, and on the ſouth ſide thereof 161 feet and 4 inches, being bounded on the eaſt by Crown ſtreet aforeſaid, on the north by land formerly of Benjamin Fairman, deceaſed, and on the ſouth by Prince ſtreet aforeſaid. Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the property of Zacharias Endreſs (Brewer) by

JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Five Dollars Reward.

WAS ſtolen, or broke out of the paſture of Mr. Grantham, at Chriſtiana ferry, on the night of the 23d inſtant, a BAY HORSE, about 15 hands high, with a black mane and tail, a natural trotter, can canter ſlow, has a ſtar and ſmall ſnip, was lately hurt upon the withers with a chair ſaddle, and the hair is not yet grown upon the place. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid horſe, ſo that his owner may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM R. SMITH.

Wilmington, June 24, 1789. †

TAKEN up on the ſixth uit. by the ſubſcriber, near Neiſtown, on Germantown road, two ſtray COWS; the one is a bay red cow, with a white face, and the other a red cow, with a white face and back: They are both old cows. The owner or owners may have them again, on proving their property, and paying charges, by applying to †

DAVID KELTER.

Drugs and Medicines.

ROBERT THOMAS,

Apothecary and Druggiſt,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has juſt opened an APOTHECARY and DRUG STORE, in Third, a few doors above Market-ſtreet, where he has for ſale, a general aſſortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES, of the beſt quality, received by the lateſt veſſels from Europe.

Phyſicians and others, who may pleaſe to favor him with their orders, may depend on being ſupplied on the moſt reaſonable terms.

By the ſame importation, he has likewiſe a large aſſortment of PAINTERS COLOURS, WINDOW GLASS, &c. which he will diſpoſe of at the loweſt prices. §

Jonathan Mifflin

Has imported in the ſhip Aſia, Capt. Barry, from Canton,

Beſt *Imperial, Hyſon* & *Souchong* TEAS,

BLACK and faſhionable coloured luteſtrings; black, white and ditto ſattins; dark brown and ſilver grey damaſks, of ſmall figures; black paduaſoys; black and coloured ſewing ſilks; Pullicat ſilk romalls; black, cloth coloured and crimſon twilled China ſilk handkerchiefs; and a few ſets of very elegant TEA CHINA, which are now opened for ſale, in Second below Walnut-ſtreet. ‡ June 19, 1789.

Philadelphia, June 18, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, at the Old Coffee-Houſe in the city of Philadelphia, on Wedneſday, the 1ſt day of July next, at ſeven o'clock in the evening, the following *Annuities, Meſſuages and Lots of Ground*, to wit:

No. 1. A yearly rent charge or ſum of £196, iſſuing and payable out of a lot of ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Fourth-ſtreet from the river Delaware, and between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia; containing in front on ſaid Fourth-ſtreet about 200 feet, and in depth about 130 feet; bounded on the ſouth by ground of John Martin, on the eaſt and north by ground late of William Brogden, deceaſed, and on the weſt by Fourth-ſtreet aforeſaid; on which there is erected a large three ſtory brick meſſuage and ſtabling, &c. known by the name of the Indian Queen Inn, now in the tenure of James Thompſon.

No. 2. Alſo a yearly rent-charge of £24, iſſuing and payable out of a lot of Ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets from Delaware river; containing in front on ſaid Market-ſtreet 24 feet, and in depth about 100 feet; bounded on the weſt and ſouth by a meſſuage and ground of William Brogden, deceaſed, on the eaſt by the next deſcribed lot, and on the north by Market-ſtreet aforeſaid; on which there is erected a large three ſtory brick meſſuage, in the tenure of John Phile.

No. 3. Alſo one other yearly rent charge or ſum of £16, iſſuing and payable out of a lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets aforeſaid; containing in front on Market-ſtreet aforeſaid about 16 feet, and in length or depth 100 feet, bounded on the ſouth by ground late of William Brogden, deceaſed, on the weſt by the laſt deſcribed lot, on the eaſt by the next deſcribed lot, and on the north by Market-ſtreet aforeſaid, on which there is erected a three ſtory brick meſſuage, in the tenure of ------ Graffe.

No. 4. Alſo one other ground rent or ſum of £16, iſſuing and payable out of a lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet aforeſaid, and between Third and Fourth-ſtreets from Delaware, containing in front about 16 feet, and in length or depth 100 feet, bounded on the weſt by the laſt deſcribed lot, on the ſouth by ground of John Little, on the eaſt by Francis Bailey's meſſuage and lot, and on the north by Market-ſtreet aforeſaid, on which there is erected a three ſtory brick meſſuage, in the tenure of Frederick Shinkle.

No. 5. Alſo another annuity of £19, iſſuing and payable out of a two ſtory frame meſſuage and lot of ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, between Pine and Lombard-ſtreets, (oppoſite to the New-Market) containing in front about 44 feet, and in depth 158 feet, bounded on the weſt by Second-ſtreet aforeſaid, on the ſouth by ground of -------- -------- on the eaſt by ground of Robert Bailey, and on the north by John Smith's ground, in the tenure of ----- -- --------.

No. 6. Alſo a certain tract or piece of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Moyamenſing, and county of Philadelphia, containing about nine acres, bounded by land of Anthony Morris, Benjamin Loxley and the Moyamenſing road; on ſaid place there is a two ſtory brick manſion houſe, and ſeveral other buildings and improvements, about one mile from the city, and is a delightful ſituation for a gentleman's country ſeat.

No. 7. Alſo a tanyard and lot of ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Delaware Third ſtreet, between Cheſnut and Walnut-ſtreets in the ſaid city, containing in breadth about 30 feet, and in length or depth 150 feet, bounded on the weſt by ground of Samuel Hudſon, on the north by ground of --------- Pemberton, on the ſouth by ground of Benjamin Bryant and others, and on the eaſt by Third-ſtreet aforeſaid, ſubject to a leaſe to John Aſhburner for about ſix years yet to come.

No 8. Alſo a yearly rent charge or ſum of £40, iſſuing and payable out of the aforeſaid tanyard and lot of ground for about ſix years, in the tenure of John Aſhburner.

No. 9. Alſo a two ſtory frame meſſuage and lot or piece of ground; ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Third-ſtreet from Delaware river, and between Cheſnut and Walnut-ſtreets aforeſaid; containing in breadth about 20 feet, and in length or depth 50 feet; bounded on the eaſt by ground now or late of Hannah Wharton, on the north by ground of Samuel Hudſon, on the ſouth by ground of Mary Hudſon, and on the weſt by Third-ſtreet aforeſaid; ſubject to a leaſe, for about ſix years yet to come, to Paul Conner.

No. 10. Alſo a yearly rent-charge of fifty dollars, iſſuing and payable out of the laſt deſcribed lot of ground, for about 6 years.

No. 11. Alſo a two ſtory brick meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Delaware Fourth-ſtreet, between Arch and Market-ſtreets in the ſaid city; containing in breadth about 20 feet, and in length or depth about 140 feet; bounded on the north by ground of Hugh Dehaven, on the weſt by ------- Standley's ground, on the ſouth by ground of J. Williams, and on the eaſt by Fourth-ſtreet aforeſaid.

No. 12. Alſo a certain two ſtory brick meſſuage and kitchen, (with other buildings and improvements) and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, ſituate in the Northern-Liberties, on the Frankford road and a lane leading out of ſaid road, called Clampfer's-lane, containing about 7 acres; bounded by ſaid lane, by the Frankford (or great) road leading to New-York, and by land of Doctor Farmer, about 2 miles from the city; for and during the natural life of William Morris.

No. 13. Alſo a two ſtory brick meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground, fronting on the Frankford road, and adjoining the laſt deſcribed lot on the north-eaſt end; containing about one quarter of an acre; during the natural life of William Morris aforeſaid.

No. 14. Alſo a lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Oak-ſtreet, in the Northern-Liberties aforeſaid; containing in breadth about 35 feet, and in length or depth 150 feet; bounded on the north by ground of Henry Woodrow, on the ſouth by ground of J. Vaux, on the eaſt by Fleet-ſtreet, and on the weſt by Oak-ſtreet aforeſaid, during the natural life of William Morris. Taken in execution and to be ſold as the property of William Morris and Luke Morris, by JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Benjamin Penroſe, of Maiden-creek townſhip, Berks county, late deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment; and all thoſe having any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are requeſted to bring them in, properly atteſted, within three months from the date hereof, to

ROBERT PENROSE, Executor.

April 16, 1789. ‡

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Honorable *Thomas M'Kean*, Eſquire, Doctor of Laws, Chief Juſtice of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennſylvania, and of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, in and for the ſaid State, the Honorable *William Auguſtus Atlee*, Eſquire, and the Honorable *Jacob Ruſh*, Eſquire, Juſtices of the ſaid Courts, have iſſued their Precept, bearing Date the 24th day of April laſt, to me directed, for holding a court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, at the State-Houſe, in the City of Philadelphia, on THURSDAY, the 16th Day of July next.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Juſtices of the Peace, the Coroners, Eſcheators and Conſtables, within the ſaid City and County, that they be then and there in their own Perſons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other Remembrances, to do thoſe Things which to their Offices, in that behalf, appertain to be done; alſo, all they who will proſecute againſt the Priſoners that are or then ſhall be in the Gaol of the ſaid City and County, are to be then and there, to proſecute againſt them as ſhall be juſt.

Dated at Philadelphia, the thirteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-nine, and in the thirteenth year of American Independence. JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

Philadelphia, June 18, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale by public vendue, at the Old Coffee-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wedneſday, the firſt day of July next, at 7 o'clock in the evening, a certain two ſtory brick meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the ſouth-eaſt corner of South and Second-ſtreets; containing in breadth eaſt and weſt 24 feet, and in length or depth 46 feet and 6 inches; bounded northward by ſaid South or Cedar-ſtreet, eaſtward by ground now or late of William Shippen, ſouthward with a houſe and ground of John Fox, and weſtward with Second-ſtreet aforeſaid; ſubject to the payment of a yearly rent charge of 12l. ſterling: This is a good ſtand for public buſineſs. Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the property of Joſhua Vaughan, by

JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, June 18, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale by public vendue, at the Old Coffee-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wedneſday, the 1ſt of July, at 7 o'clock in the evening, a certain two ſtory brick meſſuage and lot of ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, between Chriſtian and Prime-ſtreets, in the diſtrict of Southwark, and county of Philadelphia; containing in front on Front ſtreet about 14 feet, and in depth 99 feet; bounded on the eaſt by Front-ſtreet, on the north by ground of John Peterſon, on the ſouth by William Pennell's eſtate, and on the weſt by a 20 feet wide alley, leading to Prime-ſtreet.

Alſo a lot of ground fronting on Prime ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, in Southwark aforeſaid, containing in front about 30 feet, and in length or depth 48 feet; bounded on the ſouth by Prime-ſtreet, on the eaſt by the aforeſaid 20 feet wide alley, on the north by William Pennell's eſtate, and on the weſt by the china factory; the whole ſubject to a ground-rent of Taken in execution as the property of David M'Cullough, and to be ſold by JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

To be SOLD by private Sale,

A VALUABLE lot of land in the city of Burlington, fronting 52 feet 9 inches on the river Delaware, and extending back 400 feet to Pearl-ſtreet, with the privilege of a 10 feet alley from the river Delaware to Pearl-ſtreet aforeſaid; there are on the premiſes a ſmall frame houſe, and a well of good water.

Alſo one other houſe and lot, in Trenton, ſituate near the Preſbyterian meeting-houſe, adjoining lands late the property of Samuel Tucker, Eſq; deceaſed. The houſe conſiſts of two rooms on the firſt floor, and three above, with a kitchen and a well of good water at the door; there is on the premiſes a good new ſtable, which will contain ten horſes. Wheat or flour will be taken in part payment. For further particulars enquire of FREDERICK CHRISTIAN, Philadelphia, WILLIAM ROSCO, Trenton, or the ſubſcriber, in Burlington.

BETHANATH HODGKINSON.

Eight Dollars Reward.

THE houſe of the ſubſcriber, in Upper-Salford townſhip, Montgomery county, was broke open on Thurſday, the 18th inſtant, between five and ſix o'clock in the afternoon, and the following articles were ſtolen out of it, viz. One ſuperfine lappelled cloth coat of a yellow green colour, with white plated buttons; one deep green cloth coat, plain made, with a mixed rediſh button; one ſpotted velvet waiſtcoat and breeches, of a yellow ground, with metal buttons; one new large bound hat, with a black ribband round the crown; four new flaxen linen ſhirts; one brown ſpotted bandanoe ſilk and one black ditto handkerchiefs; one ſpotted pocket ditto; one pair white cotton ſtockings; one new pair draw-leg boots, with high heels; one new pair calf-ſkin ſhoes; one new pair large carved ſilver buckles; one razor; one ſheet; four or five rows of pins, and upwards of *Twenty Shillings* in ſilver money. The goods were ſuppoſed to be ſtolen by a middle ſized man, who was ſeen without a bundle near the ſubſcriber's houſe the ſame day, and in the evening again with a large bundle on his back, wore a green waiſtcoat, and white trowſers, but now perhaps may change his cloaths. He was ſeen again on Friday evening, near the Trap, towards Schuylkill. Whoever takes up the ſaid thief, and ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that he is brought to juſtice, and the goods, had again, ſhall receive the above reward, or Four Dollars for the goods, and reaſonable charges, and ſo in proportion.

June 20, 1789. † JACOB SNYDER.

Manor townſhip, June 13, 1789.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, in Manor townſhip, four miles from Lancaſter, the eleventh of June inſtant, at night, out of the field, a ſorrel horſe, with a white ball on his forehead, his left hind foot is white, he has a white ſpot on the near ſide of his belly, five years old, between fifteen and ſixteen hands high. Whoever takes up the ſaid horſe, ſo that the owner may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN HIRSHY.

Philadelphia, June 23, 1789.

RAN away, on the 14th inſt. from the ſubſcriber, an apprentice lad, named *Caleb Kimble*, about 19 years of age, by trade a biſcuit-baker; had on when he went away, a new jean coattee, corduroy jacket and breeches, almoſt new. Whoever ſecures ſaid apprentice in any gaol, ſo as his maſter may get him again, ſhall have *Four Dollars* reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by FREDERICK CHRISTIAN, living in Water-ſtreet, near Race-ſtreet.

N. B. All perſons are hereby forwarned from harbouring ſaid apprentice, as they will anſwer for his and their conduct.

Receiver-General's Office.

Philadelphia, 18th June, 1789.

PURSUANT to inſtructions received by the ſubſcriber from the Supreme Executive Council---NOTICE is hereby given, that agreeably to an act of the General Aſſembly of this commonwealth, entituled, "An Act for directing the ſale of ſuch of the city lots as remain the property of the ſtate, &c." will be expoſed to ſale at the Old Coffee-Houſe, in this city, on *Saturday*, the 11th day of July next, ELEVEN CITY LOTS, No. 2265 to No. 2275, incluſive, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Lombard-ſtreet, and between Seventh and Eighth-ſtreets from Delaware: Alſo FOURTEEN OTHER CITY LOTS, No. 2302 to 2315, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Lombard-ſtreet, and between Seventh and Eighth ſtreets from Schuylkill; the ſaid lots having been formerly ſold, and the terms of ſale not complied with, are now ordered by the Supreme Executive Council to be re ſold-----The ſale to begin at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of ſaid day.

The purchaſe money will be receivable in gold or ſilver, bills of credit of this ſtate of the laſt emiſſion, militia certificates, or depreciation certificates, funded or unfunded, and all intereſt due will be allowed till the time of payment. Payment to be made within thirty days after ſale, or the premiſes to revert to the ſtate, and the purchaſer to ſuſtain any loſs which may ariſe on a future ſale.

A plan of the ſaid lots may be ſeen at the Coffee Houſe aforeſaid. FRANCIS JOHNSTON, *R. G.*

Coventry Townſhip, Cheſter County, June 9, 1789.

CAME to the Plantation of the ſubſcriber, on the eighth day of June inſtant, Two MARES, one a grey, upwards of 14 hands high, has been ſhod all round, with a ſcar on her back, ſuppoſed to be 20 years old. The other a ſorrel, about 13 hands high, without ſhoes, or any appearance of having ever been ſhod. The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges, and take them away. § WILLIAM GALLIHER.

Tenth of Sixth Month, 1789.

CAME to the plantation of Peter Phipps, in Abington townſhip, Montgomery county, a large BAY HORSE, about 15 hands high, about 15 years old, trots and paces, and has one white foot. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away. ¶ PETER PHIPPS.

Imported, and to be Sold, wholeſale and retail, by

JACOB PARKE,

On the north-ſide of Market, between Front and Second-ſtreets, Philadelphia, a general aſſortment of

Ironmongery, Cutlery, Sadlery, Glaſs, Paints, &c.

AMONGST WHICH ARE

SMITH's anvils, vizes and files, ſawmill, croſs cut, hand and other ſaws, carpenters planes, chiſſels, plane irons and other tools, ſadlers, ſhoemakers, and coopers tools, locks, hinges, bolts, latches, nails, ſprigs, tacks and ſcrews of all kinds, turkey oil-ſtones, frying-pans, ſhovel and tongs, warming pans, coffee-mills, candleſticks, table knives and forks, Barlow penknives, drawer-furniture and other braſs work, waggon boxes, Crowley and American ſteel, ſheet braſs, bridle bits, ſtirrup irons, girth, ſirſingle and ſtraining webs, ſtaples and plates, curry combs, ſcale beams, ſpades, Spaniſh brown, yellow ochre, Venetian red, Pruſſian blue, vermillion, pummice ſtone, emory, &c. With moſt other kinds of Ironmongery, Cutlery, Sadlery, Glaſs, Paints, &c.

Cadwalader & David Evans,

At their STORE, the ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet, the ſecond door below Fifth-ſtreet, have for ſale, on the moſt reaſonable terms, by WHOLESALE and RETAIL,

LISBON, Teneriffe, and Fayal Wines,
Jamaica Spirit, Weſt India, New England and country rum,
Brandy and Gin,
Anniſeed, Cordial,
Molaſſes, Lamp Oil,
Hyſon, Souchong, and Bohea Teas,
Coffee, Chocolate,
Loaf, Lump, and Muſcovado Sugars,
Rice, Raiſins, Shelled Barley,
Pepper, Alſpice, Ginger,
Cinnamon, Cloves,
Nutmegs, Muſtard,
Indigo, Starch,
Soap, Candles,
Snuff, Tobacco,
Powder, Shot,
Bar Lead, Cotton, &c.

ALSO *Oats, Indian Corn and Shorts, by the Buſhel.*

Philadelphia, June 15th, 1789. †5w

Advertiſment.

A MEETING of the GENERAL CONVENTION OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, will be held in this City on *the fourth Tueſday in July next*; of which all Perſons concerned are requeſted to take Notice

By Order of the Committee of the ſaid Church
FRANCIS HOPKINSON, Sec',ry
of the General Convention.

Philadelphia, May 29, 1789.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Catharine Diemer's infallible UNCTION

or OINTMENT for the SCALD HEAD is to be ſold by the ſubſcriber, living in *Campington*, between the ſign of the Lion and Liberty Cock, in Second-ſtreet, *Philadelphia.*

SAID univerſal Ointment heals and eradicates the aboveſaid Scald Head entirely, without any pain, which ſeveral hundred formerly afflicted perſons, reſiding in the neighbouring ſtates, can teſtify, ſome of whom had been in a very diſtreſſing ſituation with that malady for 40 years paſt, and by this valuable Ointment perefectly cured of this long and loathſome leproſy; alſo a number of poor children, two years old, who have ſuffered the moſt excruciating pains and anguiſh, occaſioned by ignorant Empirics and unſkillful Quacks in this dangerous malady, have, by their parents uſing this unction, been happily cured: Likewiſe have been entirely reſtored, many of our continental troops, whoſe inveterate Leproſy was deemed dangerous and incurable, which occaſioned their diſcharges from our army, previous to their application of this ſovereign remedy.

This ſalutary Unction or Ointment, formerly prepared by Catharine Diemer, is only prepared and vended by the ſubſcriber, at the above ſpecified place, and no where elſe, with proper directions reſpecting its happy uſe, and is offered to the afflicted part of the public, by SOPHIA KRESSEL, daughter of the late John Bellin, deceaſed, and wife to Andrew Kreſſel.

N. B. Children and grown perſons, afflicted with Scald Heads, are received at ſaid place, and an infallible cure of that Leproſy is warranted by her.

At ſaid place may had, UNIVERSAL PILLS for the *Gravel* and its malignant ſtages, as well as a ſafe ſtrengthening reſtorative for the weakneſs and pains in the back; ſaid Pills adminiſtering immediate relief to the afflicted.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

JULY, 1789. THE NUMB. 3084.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 8, 1789.

STATE of PENNSYLVANIA.

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

THURSDAY, *March* 19, 1789. A. M.

The bill, entituled " An Act for erecting the town of Eaſton, in the county of Northampton, into a borough, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned," was read the ſecond time, and debated by paragraphs.

Ordered, That it be tranſcribed for a third reading, and forthwith publiſhed for conſideration.

Extract from the Minutes,
PETER Z. LLOYD, Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

An ACT *for erecting the town of Eaſton, in the county of Northampton, into a borough, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned.*

WHEREAS the inhabitants of the town of Eaſton have repreſented, by their petition to the Aſſembly, that the ſaid town is advantageouſly ſituated on the conflux of the river Delaware and Lehigh, and is greatly improving and increaſing in the number of buildings and inhabitants, and that the courts of juſtice for the county are held there; and for theſe reaſons have prayed, that the ſaid town may be erected into a borough:

Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the repreſentatives of the freemen of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, in General Aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame, That the ſaid town of Eaſton, out-lots and commons thereunto belonging, ſhall be, and the ſame are hereby erected into a borough, which ſhall be called " The borough of Eaſton" for ever, the extent of which borough is and ſhall be compriſed within the following boundaries, to wit; beginning at a black oak on the weſt bank of the river Delaware, being a corner of land of Andrew Kroup; running thence weſt five hundred and ſixty three perches to a poſt, in a line of George Meſſinger's land; thence by the line of land late of Barnett Walter and others ſouth, four hundred and fifty three perches, to a birch on the north weſt bank of Lehigh river; thence down the ſame river, by the ſeveral courſes thereof, to the mouth thereof; and thence up the river Delaware, by the ſeveral courſes thereof, croſſing the mouth of Buſhkill creek, to the place of beginning.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That
be, and they are
hereby appointed the preſent burgeſſes; and the ſaid
ſhall be called the Chief
Burgeſs within the ſame borough; and
to be High Conſtable, and to be Town
Clerk; to continue Burgeſſes, High Conſtable and Town Clerk until the firſt Monday in the month of May in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety, and from thence until others ſhall be duly elected and qualified in their place, as herein after is directed.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that the ſaid burgeſſes, freeholders and inhabitants within the borough aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, for ever hereafter, ſhall be one body corporate and politic in deed and name; and by the name of " The burgeſſes and inhabitants of the borough of Eaſton, in the county of Northampton," one body corporate and politic in deed and in name, are hereby fully created, conſtituted and confirmed; and by the ſame name of " The burgeſſes and inhabitants of the borough of Eaſton, in the county of Northampton," ſhall have a perpetual ſucceſſion; and they and their ſucceſſors, by the name of" The burgeſſes and inhabitants of the borough of Eaſton, in the county of Northampton," ſhall at all times hereafter be perſons able and capable in law to have, get, receive and poſſeſs lands, tenements, rents, liberties, juriſdictions, franchiſes and hereditaments, to them and their ſucceſſors, in fee ſimple, or for term of life, lives, years or otherwiſe, and alſo goods and chattels, and other things of what nature or kind ſoever; and alſo to give, grant, lett, ſell and aſſign the ſame lands, tenements, hereditaments, goods and chattels, and to do and execute all other things about the ſame, by the name aforeſaid: And they ſhall for ever hereafter be perſons able and capable in law to ſue and be ſued, plead and be impleaded, anſwer and be anſwered unto, defend and be defended, in all or any of the courts within this commonwealth, or other places, and before any Judges, Juſtices, or other perſons within this commonwealth, in all manner of actions, ſuits, complaints, pleas, cauſes and matters whatſoever; and that it ſhall and may be lawful to and for the ſaid burgeſſes and inhabitants of Eaſton aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, for ever hereafter, to have and uſe one common ſeal, for the ſealing of all buſineſs whatever touching the ſaid corporation, and the ſame from time to time, at their will, to change and alter.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That it ſhall and may be lawful for the Burgeſſes, Conſtable and Freeholders, together with ſuch inhabitants, houſe-keepers within the ſaid borough, as ſhall have reſided therein at leaſt for the ſpace of one year next preceding any ſuch election as is herein after directed, on the firſt Monday in the Month of May, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety, and in every year hereafter, publicly to meet at the Court-Houſe within the ſaid borough, and then and there to elect and chooſe, by ballot, three able men of the inhabitants of the ſaid borough to be Burgeſſes, one to be Conſtable, and one to be Town-Clerk of the ſaid borough; which election ſhall be taken by the High-Conſtable of the year preceding, and of which election the ſaid High-Conſtable ſhall give at leaſt ten days public notice, by advertiſements fixed up in at leaſt ſix of the moſt public places within the ſaid borough; and the names of the perſons ſo elected ſhall be certified under his ſeal to the Preſident of the Supreme Executive Council for the time being, within fifteen days next after ſuch election; and the Burgeſs who ſhall have the majority of votes ſhall be called the Chief Burgeſs of the ſaid borough; but in caſe no one of the perſons ſo elected ſhall have a majority of votes, then the ſame ſhall be decided by lot between thoſe who are equal and higheſt in votes, which lot ſhall be taken by the High-Conſtable, and certified as aforeſaid; which ſaid Burgeſſes, Conſtable and Town-Clerk, ſo elected, ſhall be and continue the Burgeſſes, Conſtable and Town-Clerk of the ſaid borough until the next day of election, and until others ſhall be elected and qualified in their ſtead, as herein is directed.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid Burgeſſes for the time being ſhall be and are hereby empowered and authorized to be conſervators of the peace within the ſaid borough; and ſhall have power, by themſelves and upon their own view, or in other lawful manner, to remove all nuiſances and encroachments on the ſtreets, lanes, alleys and highways within the ſaid borough, as they ſhall ſee occaſion; with power alſo to arreſt, impriſon and puniſh rioters and other breakers of the peace or good behaviour, award proceſs, bind to the peace or behaviour, commit to priſon, and to make kalendars of the priſoners by them committted, and the ſame to return, together with ſuch recognizances and examinations as ſhall be by them taken, to the next court of Quarter Seſſions of the county of Northampton, there to be proceeded upon as occaſion may require; and to do all and ſingular other matters and things, within the ſaid borough, as fully and effectually, to all intents and purpoſes, as Juſtices of the Peace in their reſpective counties can or may lawfully do.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That before any of the ſaid Burgeſſes, Conſtable, Town-Clerk or other officers, ſhall take upon them their reſpective offices, they ſhall take and ſubſcribe ſuch oath or affirmation of allegiance and fidelity, as by the laws of this commonwealth are or ſhall be in ſuch caſes provided, together with an oath or affirmation for the due execution of their reſpective offices: And every Chief Burgeſs, ſo elected and appointed from year to year as aforeſaid, ſhall, within two weeks immediately after his election, take the oaths or affirmations aforeſaid, before a Juſtice of the Peace of the county aforeſaid, unleſs diſabled by ſickneſs or other reaſonable cauſe; and the Chief Burgeſs, having qualified himſelf in manner aforeſaid, ſhall enter upon his office: And the other Burgeſſes, Conſtable, Town-Clerk and other officers ſhall and may qualify themſelves for their reſpective offices, by taking and ſubſcribing the oaths or affirmations aforeſaid before the ſaid Chief Burgeſs, or before one of the Juſtices of the Peace for the ſaid county, who are hereby authorized and empowered to adminiſter the ſame.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That it ſhall and may be lawful for the Burgeſſes, Freeholders and inhabitants, houſekeepers aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, to have, hold and keep, within the ſaid borough, two Markets in each week, that is to ſay; one market on Wedneſday, and one market on Saturday, in every week of the year for ever, in the great ſquare or other convenient place in the ſaid borough; and two fairs in the year, the firſt to begin on the fourth Tueſday of April, and the other of ſaid fairs to begin on the fourth Tueſday of October, in every year, each fair to continue two days; together with free liberties, cuſtoms, profits and emoluments, to the ſaid markets and fairs belonging, and in any wiſe appertaining, for ever; and that there ſhall be a clerk of the market of the ſaid borough, who ſhall have the aſſize of bread, wine, beer, wood, hay, and all other proviſions brought for the uſe of the inhabitants, and who ſhall and may perform all things belonging to the office of a clerk of the market within the ſaid borough; which ſaid clerk of the market ſhall be nominated, and from time to time appointed by the Burgeſſes of the ſaid borough, or any two of them, whereof the Cheif Burgeſs to be one, and ſhall be removable by them, as they ſhall find neceſſary: And that
ſhall be the preſent clerk of the market
of the ſaid borough.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any of the inhabitants of the ſaid borough ſhall hereafter be elected to the office of Burgeſs or Conſtable, and, having notice of his or their election, ſhall refuſe to undertake and execute that office to which he is choſen, it ſhall and may be lawful for the Burgeſſes then acting to impoſe ſuch moderate fines on the perſon or perſons ſo refuſing, as to them ſhall ſeem meet; ſo always, that the fine impoſed on a Burgeſs elect do not exceed ten pounds, and the fine on a High Conſtable elect do not exceed the ſum of five pounds; to be levied by warrant under the hands and ſeals of the Burgeſſes who ſhall impoſe the ſaid fine or fines, or by any other lawful ways or means whatſoever, for the uſe of the ſaid corporation; and in any ſuch caſe the ſaid acting Burgeſſes ſhall iſſue their proceſs, directed to the High Conſtable, requiring him to hold an election for the choice of ſome other fit perſon or perſons, in the ſtead of ſuch who ſhall ſo refuſe.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That it ſhall and may be lawful for the Burgeſſes, freeholders and inhabitants, houſe-keepers aforeſaid, of the ſaid borough to aſſemble in town meeting as often as occaſion may require, at which meetings they may make ſuch ordinances and rules, not repugnant to or inconſiſtent with the laws of this commonwealth, as to the greateſt part of the inhabitants aſſembled as aforeſaid ſhall ſeem neceſſary and convenient for the good government of the ſaid borough, and the ſame to revoke, alter and make anew, as occaſion ſhall require; which rules and ordinances, ſo made as aforeſaid, the ſaid Burgeſſes and High-Conſtable ſhall execute and enforce; and at ſuch town meetings to impoſe ſuch mulcts and amercements upon the breakers of the ſaid ordinances, as to the makers thereof ſhall be thought reaſonable, to be levied by warrant under the hand and ſeal of one of the Burgeſſes, or in other lawful manner; and alſo at the ſaid meetings to mitigate the ſaid fines, or wholly to releaſe them, on the ſubmiſſion of the parties: Which ſaid town meetings ſhall be aſſembled by the Burgeſſes aforeſaid at their diſcretion, who ſhall require the High Conſtable of the ſaid borough to give at leaſt five days public notice of any ſuch intended town meeeting, by advertiſements fixed up in at leaſt ſix of the moſt public places within the ſaid borough, notifying the time and place, and, as far as is poſſible, the object of ſuch intended town meeting.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That where any doubts ſhall ariſe touching this act, the ſame ſhall, in all courts of law and equity, be conſtrued and taken moſt favorably for the ſaid Corporation.

* * *

Philadelphia, June 27, 1789.

PROPOSALS

For printing by ſubſcription, on fine royal paper, in octavo, with a new and elegant letter, caſt on purpoſe by Caſlon,

A NEW WORK, ENTITULED

A Dictionary of the Arts;

Comprehending all that is *uſeful* both in the *liberal* and *mechanical* Arts: Illuſtrated by a great variety of beautiful *engravings*, accurately executed. To which, if neceſſary, will be added,

A SUPPLEMENT,

Including ſuch NEW DISCOVERIES and IMPROVEMENTS, as may happen to occur too late, in the progreſs of the work, for inſertion under their proper heads.

CONDITIONS.

I. THIS work ſhall be publiſhed in numbers; every number to contain four ſheets, or ſixty-four pages, of letter-preſs, cloſely and beautifully printed;---price to ſubſcribers thirty-ſix ninetieth parts of a dollar. But as the plan is new, and much of the matter remaining for ſelection lies ſcattered among a very extenſive variety of books, &c. it cannot preciſely be aſcertained what number of ſheets will be requiſite to complete the work. It is meant to confine it, if poſſible, to four volumes, ſeverally comprizing between ſix and ſeven hundred pages, beſides plates: but the whole may be bound up in three, four, or more volumes, at the option of the ſubſcribers.

II. For the gratification of thoſe who may wiſh to have a *ſplendid* impreſſion of this American production, a few copies will be ſtruck off on fine vellum paper, and preſſed, ſo as to imitate the effect of a copper-plate. Theſe to be furniſhed at forty-five ninetieths of a dollar per number.

III. No money will be required in advance: but every number muſt be paid for on delivery

IV. Whenever names are obtained for ſix hundred copies, the work ſhall be put to preſs, and a number publiſhed monthly, ſtitched in blue paper, and embelliſhed with ſuch engravings as may be neceſſary for the elucidation of ſubjects.

V. Beſides the numerous and expenſive copper-plates that muſt neceſſarily appear in a work of this ſort, there ſhall be given with the concluding number, *gratis*, proper ſetts of title-pages, a dedication, preface, and liſt of ſubſcribers; together with an elegant frontiſpiece, aptly deſigned, and executed in a maſterly manner by an eminent artiſt in Europe. All the other plates will be engraved in the United States.

VI. Every ſubſcriber for twelve copies ſhall be entituled to a thirteenth *gratis*.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received by the Printer, *Joſeph James*, in Philadelphia, by moſt of the principal Book-ſellers on the Continent, and by the Printers of this paper.

TO THE PUBLIC.

IT muſt excite our ſurprize, on a review of the multifarious publications which have appeared in the Engliſh language, that, among them all, there is not a DICTIONARY *confined* to the ARTS!

Hitherto, it has been the invariable practice to blend the arts with the ſciences in dictionaries. Hence a numerous and uſeful body of men, the artificers, manufacturers and mechanics, have, in a manner, been ſhut out from the knowledge of things which immediately pertain to their ſeveral occupations; and the arts have, in conſequence, been checked in their progreſs and improvement: for, few of thoſe who are engaged in ſuch purſuits can find leiſure to ſtudy the ſciences; and ſtill fewer of them are poſſeſſed of the means to purchaſe, or the inclination to peruſe ſuch voluminous and expenſive works. It is ſurely impolitic, not to ſay unjuſt, to either withhold the knowledge of the one, or tax it with the purchaſe of the other.

In order to remove this difficulty, and ſupply, what appears to be ſo much wanted, a work which ſhall treat of the arts alone, in a conciſe, yet clear and comprehenſive manner, and which, being portable and cheap, might tend to diffuſe a more general knowledge of all that is uſeful in the liberal and mechanical arts---the PROPOSED DICTIONARY is reſpectfully offered to the PUBLIC. The plan of it is undoubtedly good; and as to the execution, the writers and compilers can only promiſe to beſtow on it every poſſible degree of attention. The pains they have already taken to collect and arrange materials, and the aſſiſtance which they hope to receive from many characters eminent in various lines of life, induce a belief, that they will not often be unprepared to encounter any difficulties which may occur in the proſecution of this arduous undertaking.

It will be neceſſary for the writers to conſult, examine, and compare a vaſt number of volumes; and whatever is valuable to their purpoſe---whether in the Cyclopædia, Encyclopædia Britannica, L'Encyclopédie Methodique, la Bibliotheque Phyſico-Economique, or in any other work of known merit---ſhall be carefully digeſted and introduced in this dictionary; together with ſuch additions as the writers may, themſelves, be enabled to make. Though brevity will command their peculiar attention throughout the work, yet they hope to convey it in a ſtyle ſufficiently plain and perſpicuous to the meaneſt capacity; for general utility is their leading motive. And to render this DICTIONARY the more extenſively uſeful, references to the moſt approved works, which treat of the arts, ſhall occaſionally be made under their proper heads; ſo that the reader may know where to look for the moſt ample information concerning his own, or any other particular art.

Beſides the aſſiſtance this work will derive from the labors of others, it will contain many uſeful improvements and diſcoveries, which have not yet appeared in print: and in this circumſtance, the dictionary now offered will excel. In England, where the artiſts are extremely tenacious of their profeſſional knowledge, writers have found it difficult, and often impracticable, to obtain the needful information; and hence, in general, the arts are either erroneouſly or ſuperficially deſcribed in Engliſh works.

Every artiſt who may find himſelf deficient in the knowledge of any particular ſecret reſpecting his vocation, is invited to ſtate it to the writers, by letter addreſſed to the printer, poſt-paid: they will take care to acknowledge it on the cover of the ſucceeding number, and endeavour to obviate any ſuch doubt or difficulty in its proper place.

Communications that might throw light upon any of the arts would be thankfully received and acknowledged. The ingenious mind would feel its own reward, in the pleaſing reflection of having thus contributed to enlarge the ſphere of uſeful knowledge, and to promote the eſſential intereſts of a new and riſing empire.

If, in the courſe of this publication, there ſhould appear any errors or omiſſions, the writers would eſteem it a particular favor to be informed of them, in order to remedy the defects in a ſupplement. Aware that their beſt endeavours muſt fall far ſhort of perfection, in the proſecution of ſo laborious and extenſive a work, they ſolicit the candour and indulgence of every deſcription of their fellow-citizens.

With reſpect to its manual execution, they can promiſe much. The whole impreſſion will be elegant; the copies on vellum paper ſplendid. They have directed a beautiful letter to be caſt for the purpoſe, calculated to get in a great deal of matter, without offending the eye of the reader; and the types will occaſionally be renewed, before they contract a worn appearance. Thus a proof will be ſhewn, that one art, in particular, has attained a high degree of perfection in America.

Proceedings of Congreſs.

Houſe *of* Repreſentatives *of the* United States.

FRIDAY, June 26, 1789.

The Houſe met this day purſuant to adjournment, but the committee of conference being aſſembled, and a great proportion of the members attending their deliberations, it was moved to adjourn till to-morrow, which accordingly took place.

SATURDAY, June 27, 1789.

The engroſſed bill to eſtabliſh an executive department, to be denominated the department of war, was read a third time, and paſſed the Houſe.

Mr. Boudinot, of the committee appointed to confer with a committee of the Senate, on the ſubject of amendments to the Impoſt and tonnage bills, which amendments had been diſagreed to by the Houſe, reported, that the committees had held a conference, and had agreed to recommend an accommodation on ſome of the points in diſpute.

Reſpecting the impoſt bill, the following amendments were then taken into conſideration, and agreed to.

To reduce the duty on rum, of Jamaica proof, from 15 to 10 cents per gallon.

The diſcriminating clauſe, laying a leſs duty on rum imported from ſtates or kingdoms in treaty with the United States, to be ſtruck out; and the duty on all ſpirits, below Jamaica proof, reduced from 12 to 8 cents.

To reduce the duty on beer, ale, porter, or cyder, imported in caſks, from 8 to 5 cents.

To reduce the duty on beer, ale, porter, or cyder, imported in bottles, from 25 to 20 cents.

To reduce the duty on coal from 3 to 2 cents.

Reſpecting the tonnage bill, the following amendments were agreed to.

That inſtead of wholly excluding foreign ſhips from the coaſting trade, they might be employed in it under certain reſtrictions.

That all ſhips built within the United States, and afterwards the property of foreigners, ſhould not pay more than 30 cents per ton.

The Houſe then took up the next amendment of the Senate, to ſtrike out the diſcriminating clauſe. This gave riſe to ſome converſation, when, on the queſtion to ſtrike out the clauſe, the Houſe divided: Ayes 25, Nays 26. *Adjourned.*

MONDAY, June 29, 1789.

The committee, to whom was referred the bill to regulate the collection of the revenue, reported a new bill, which was read, and referred to a committee of the whole, to be taken into conſideration to-morrow.

A meſſage was received from the Senate, informing, that they had acceded to the amendments laſt propoſed by the Houſe to the bill laying an impoſt on goods, wares and merchandiſe, imported into the United States: The Secretary then delivered in the bill. [This bill has paſſed both Houſes.]

Mr. Parker introduced a petition from William Finney, of Virginia, which was read, and laid on the table.

Upon motion of Mr. Thatcher, it was voted that 100 copies of the collection bill be printed for the accommodation of the members.

Mr. Scott moved that the report of the committee upon the ſtate of the unappropriated lands ſhould now be taken up: This motion was ſeconded; but upon being put, paſſed in the negative.

In committee of the whole--

On the bill for eſtabliſhing the Treaſury department.

Several alterations and amendments were made to the bill, but the diſcuſſion was not finiſhed this day.

Mr. Burke gave notice, that he ſhould propoſe an additional clauſe, to prohibit any of the officers in this department from being, either directly or indirectly, concerned in trade or commerce. *Adjourned.*

TUESDAY, June 30, 1789.

In committee of the whole, on the bill for eſtabliſhing the Treaſury department: ſeveral amendments were propoſed to this bill, and adopted; among others,

That the Treaſurer ſhould, on the   day of every ſeſſion of Congreſs, lay before the Houſe copies of all accounts ſettled with the Comptroller, alſo the ſtate of the Treaſury.

Bonds, to be given by the ſeveral officers, are to be depoſited in the Comptroller's-Office, and regiſtered in the office of the Supreme Court of the United States.

The diſcuſſion of this bill being finiſhed by the committee,

Mr. Burke introduced his additional clauſe, which provides that none of the officers in this department ſhall be concerned, either directly or indirectly, in trade or commerce, under loſs of their places, and other heavy penalties: This amendment occaſioned ſome converſation, when Mr. Burke withdrew it for the preſent. The committee then roſe, and the Chairman made his report. The Speaker having reſumed the Chair, the Houſe took up the bill as amended, and accepted the ſame, with ſome further alterations.

Mr. Schureman aſked leave of abſence till the beginning of next week, which was granted. The Houſe then adjourned till to-morrow.

WEDNESDAY, July 1, 1789.

The Houſe took up the report of the committee of the whole on the treaſury bill. Several amendments were moved and loſt.

Mr. Gerry moved to recommit the bill, which was negatived without a diviſion.

A clauſe was moved to be annexed to the bill, prohibiting the ſecretary and the other principal officers of the treaſury from being concerned in trade, in ſpeculations in public ſecurities, or in the purchaſe of public lands, during their continuance in office. After ſome converſation this motion was carried.

Mr. Madiſon brought forward a propoſition, providing that the under officers of the revenue who ſhould be proſecuted for neglecting to ſettle their accounts ſhould ſuffer both their own and the coſts of proſecution. This was oppoſed and loſt.

The bill was then ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading this day.

A meſſage was received from the Senate, acquainting the Houſe, that the Senate adhered to their amendments to the tonnage bill, reſpecting the diſcrimination in favour of the ſhips belonging to the allies of the United States.

The queſtion for concurring with the Senate on the amendments to this bill produced an animated converſation.

It was urged by Mr. Sedgwick, Mr. Lawrence, and ſome others, that the Houſe had now the ultimatum of the Senate, determined on by a large majority. That the queſtion involved a dilemma; whether the Houſe would concur with the Senate in amendments which they had before rejected, but which ſecured an abundant diſcrimination between American and foreign ſhips, or would loſe this important bill, which would be ſo productive, ſo neceſſary to the regulation of trade, and to the juſt and equal balance of the whole impoſt ſyſtem. The dilemma was eaſily ſolved. The queſtion was, whether a ſmall good was to be preferred to a great one; whether the whole revenue ariſing from the American navigation ſhould be given up, for the ſake of exerciſing a fanciful predilection and preference of one foreign nation over another. It was calculated that the product of the tonnage would amount to 124,000 dollars. This was too ſerious an object to be neglected, even for a ſhort time, without ſome important compenſation; and eſpecially to be hazarded for the precarious hopes of any other meaſures being deviſed to embrace ſo deſirable a prize.

It was further contended, that it was improper for this Houſe, in which the policy of a diſcrimination had been determined, in the laſt inſtance, only by a majority of one, to perſevere in oppoſing ſo large and reſpectable a majority of the ſenate as had joined in diſapproving a diſcrimination. It was unreaſonable to force a large number of the ſenate to ſacrifice their principles to the opinion of a ſingle man.

It was contended on the other ſide by Mr. Madiſon, Mr. Vining and Mr. Page, that a concurrence with the ſenate, at this time, after three full and deliberate diſcuſſions and reſolutions of the Houſe in favor of this diſcrimination, and without a ſingle argument advanced to induce a change of ſentiment, was an inconſiſtent meaſure, and dangerous to the privileges of the Houſe. It would eſtabliſh, it was ſaid, the worſt of precedents---It would eſtabliſh a perpetual argument for the ſubmiſſion of the Repreſentatives to the Senate in any future differences.

The danger of loſing the bill, it was contended, was an argument that went to deſtroy the balance of the conſtitution; as it always might be urged, when the Senate choſe to perſevere in amending a bill contrary to the judgment of the Houſe, or of negativing any favourite meaſure of this body.

To give way unconditionally in an important matter, when no other reaſon was offered but the ultimate determination of the Senate, it was affirmed, was a humiliation unworthy of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, and inconſiſtent with their dignity.

If it were a meaſure of conciliation, it was obſerved, much might be plead in its favour. But it bore none of the marks of a principle of accommodation, which was always underſtood to be a meeting of the parties on ſome middle line, by the mutual ſacrifice of particular principles or objects.

It was further urged, that it was not true that a further oppoſition would involve the neceſſity of loſing the bill.

It was to be hoped that it was not yet too late to deviſe ſome mode of accommodating the differences; or, if it was, yet if the bill were ſent back to the Senate, ſome conſiderations might induce themto recede, which, conſiſtently with the rules of parliamentary proceeding, they might do previous to a ſecond adherence.

On the queſtion of concurrence, the yeas and nays were called by Mr. Page, and the queſtion was carried by 31 againſt 19.

THURSDAY, July 2, 1789.

A letter from Baron de Steuben, Preſident of the New-York State Society of Cincinnati, addreſſed to the Speaker, was read, requeſting the honor of the Houſe's preſence at the celebration of the 4th of July.

The engroſſed bill for eſtabliſhing the treaſury department was read a third time, and the blank in the clauſe providing that the treaſurer ſhall give a bond with ſufficient ſureties for the faithful performance of the duties of his office, and for that of the officers under him, was filled up with 150,000 dollars: and the blank in the clauſe providing a penalty upon the ſecretary and other officers for being concerned in commerce, ſpeculations, &c. was filled up with 5000 dollars for the delinquency of the ſecretary, and 2000 dollars for that of the comptroller, regiſter, &c.

The bill was then paſſed by a large majority.

Mr. Gerry introduced a bill for eſtabliſhing light-houſes, and for authorizing the ſeveral ſtates to create and regulate pilots. Ordered to be taken up in a committee of the whole on Wedneſday next.

The Houſe then reſolved itſelf into a committee on the bill to regulate the collection of the impoſt; and the committee having made ſome progreſs, roſe, and the Houſe adjourned.

⁂

HARROWGATE.

THE ſubſcriber returns his ſincere thanks to his Friends in particular, and the Public in general, for paſt favors, and ſolicits a continuance of them.

At the inſtance of a number of his friends, he means to have a CONCERT of VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC, with an ILLUMINATION, in imitation of the European *Vauxhall*, to commence on Monday, the 6th of July, at four o'clock, P. M. and conclude preciſely at nine. (If encouragement ſhould be given) it will be continued on every ſucceeding Monday, if the weather is favorable, if not, on the next fair day.

The rural ſituation and many natural beauties of Harrowgate are ſo well known, that a particular deſcription of them is deemed unneceſſary.

It is decorated with ſummer-houſes, arbours, ſeats, &c. and a large new houſe, conſiſting of a number of rooms for large and ſmall parties.

The Mineral Springs, Shower and Plunging Baths, are in the beſt order.

A good and plentiful Table, with Liquor of the beſt quality; Tea, Coffee, Fruit, &c. will be furniſhed on the ſhorteſt notice, and every exertion made to render the entertainment commodious, elegant and agreeable.

Any communication for improvements will be gratefully received and attended to, by the public's moſt obedient and very humble ſervant, GEORGE ESTERLY.

N. B. The ſubſcriber's light waggon will ſtart on every Monday during the ſeaſon, at four o'clock in the afternoon, from the houſe of Michael Hay, in Race-ſtreet. June 30.

CAUTION.

Lowhill townſhip, Northampton county, June 8, 1789.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber, in the year 1781, purchaſed of Martin Eillert the one moiety of an improvement, together with the appurtenances; moreover, that in year 1782 I have purchaſed of Joſeph Eillert the other moiety of ſaid improvement, in the ſame manner as he held it. The aforeſaid land is ſituate in Lowhill townſhip, Northampton county, and bounded at preſent with Jacob Bachman, John Creeklo, Paul Shoemaker, Peter Frautz, Jacob Dorver, David Kuntz and Philip Feuſtermaker. Whoever has any right or claim to the ſaid land muſt make it appear in ſix weeks from this date, before the ſubſcriber, or thoſe perſons who live at preſent on the ſaid land. So much for information from me,

§ CHRISTOPHER EILLERT.

Cheſter county, June 29, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the premiſes, on Monday, the 27th day of July next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in the Manor of Springfield, in the townſhip of Weſt-Nantmill, containing 30[illegible] acres, more or leſs; bounded by lands of Samuel Muckelduff, Joſeph Darlington, and others. Taken in execution as the eſtate of John Strong, and to be ſold by

‖ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Cheſter county, June 29, 1789.

BY virtue of a precept from David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; ſole Truſtee of the General Loan-Office of (the late province, now ſtate of) Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the premiſes, on Friday, the 31ſt day of July next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Eaſt-Bradford, containing 90 acres, more or leſs; bounded by land of Abiah Taylor, Abraham Taylor and others. Taken in execution as the eſtate of John Taylor, and to be ſold by

§ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

KINGSTON *(Jamaica)* June 6.

We learn that the French government has declared the ports of Jacomel, Jeremie and Aux-Cayes, in Hiſpaniola, free ports, from and after the firſt day of Auguſt next, for veſſels of all nations whatever to import gold and ſilver, ſlaves, all kinds of ſalt proviſions, timber, dying woods, mules, horſes, &c. which they may diſpoſe of in the utmoſt ſecurity, and in return they are allowed to export any article, the produce of that iſland, ſuch as indigo, cocoa, ſugar, taffia, coffee, cotton, &c. This ordinance is to continue in full force for the ſpace of five years.

Extract of a letter from Aux-Cayes, dated May 26.

"We have the honor to inform you that this port has been made free for the importation, by veſſels of all nations, of negroes, ſalt proviſions, flour, and every other ſpecies of merchandize hitherto prohibited---and the exportation of the produce of the colony, cotton, coffee, indigo, &c. under no other reſtriction than paying the ſame duties as the ſubjects of France; this privilege commences the firſt day of Auguſt next, and is to continue in full force for the ſpace of five years. We congratulate you upon this appearance of union by commercial ties, &c."

NEWBERN, (N. C.) June 11.

By Captain Turner, who arrived laſt night from Hiſpaniola, we are informed, that the Governor and Intendant of that iſland have iſſued their proclamation, to continue, until the firſt day of October next, the permiſſion of importing flour and biſcuit, from foreign countries, into that colony.

BOSTON, June 26.

Yeſterday arrived in town, from Ireland, Meſſrs. Cox and Thompſon, where they were invited to inſpect the building a bridge acroſs the river Foyle, at Londonderry. Theſe artiſts were received in that city with every poſſible mark of joy---and witneſſed the moſt polite treatment during their reſidence there. They have purchaſed a ſhip, which they are now loading at Sheepſcut with timber---with which to carry into execution the deſign mentioned in the following paragraph.

Londonderry, March 31. The Bridge.---Meſſieurs Cox and Thompſon having made every neceſſary examination concerning the depth and bed of the river between the quays and where the ferry-boats ply, and having given it as their decided opinion, *That a wooden Bridge can be erected there*, on Thurſday laſt they preſented to the Corporation, in common council aſſembled, an eſtimate of the expence, which amounts to only 10,000l. Britiſh money.---The corporation, with a ſpirit and promptitude which ſhould ever endear them to their fellow citizens, unanimouſly reſolved to accept the eſtimate, and to complete the plan.

NEWPORT, (R. I.) June 18.

Sketch of the proceedings of the General Aſſembly at their ſeſſions in this town the laſt week.

Wedneſday, An Act was paſſed laying an embargo on grain, to ceaſe the third Monday of Auguſt next, excepting on Indian corn, rye and meal, which are prohibited exportation until the 15th of October next: It was propoſed to leave this exception diſcretionary with the Governor, but a majority refuſed to veſt him with ſuch powers.

Thurſday, Agreeably to an order made at the laſt ſeſſion, the motion for calling a State Convention to conſider of the fœderal conſtitution was reſumed.---The inſtructions that had been given by ſome towns, and two memorials from private citizens on this ſubject, were read---As a preface to a candid diſcuſſion of this important queſtion, a member aroſe and gave a detail of our unhappy ſituation---the injuries that daily ariſe---and the ruin that would enſue to our commerce and the ſtate at large, by adhering to our paſt policy---On the other hand he clearly pointed out numerous real advantages that would reſult from an adoption of this meaſure, it would be a ſtep towards returning harmony; but no one aroſe on the oppoſite ſide---a ſilence enſued for ſome time, until the Speaker demanded if they were ready for a vote, when a member from Portſmouth (who was in the oppoſition) replied, that they were ready.---So indecent a mode of deciding upon queſtions in which the Houſe were divided, brought up a member in the minority, who attacked them upon their predetermined ſilence: Some of them were inſtructed by their towns to urge every reaſon againſt the calling a Convention, and yet the members from thoſe towns had offered none, but were ready to vote, without a deſire of hearing all that could be ſaid in ſupport of the motion, he muſt therefore preſume that they had no reaſons for objecting, if they had, they were aſhamed or too ignorant to make them known.----This attack arouſed the leading character of anti-fœderaliſm and a depreciated paper money; he talked about and about the conſtitution, without adducing a ſingle argument againſt it, or an obſervation to the point---the chief aim of this ſpeech ſeemed to be to keep alive and continue thoſe jealouſies, which he and his party had fomented in the agricultural intereſt againſt the mercantile; no other member on that ſide aroſe; the minority had only to ſtate the reaſons, and urge the neceſſity of an adoption of the motion, and ſubmit the queſtion, which was loſt by a majority of eleven.

Notwithſtanding the failure in this motion, the minority brought forward another for the repeal of the tender---they obſerved, that the paper had depreciated to 20 for 1, and that the whole of the ſtate debt was, by nominal payments and forfeitures, obliterated, and that the reaſons which were formerly offered againſt a repeal of that fraudulent law now ceaſed; but the motion was loſt by a majority of ſeven.

Friday, Was devoted to the hearing of private petitions---among the number of petitioners appeared his Excellency, praying for a new trial, in an action that had been brought and decided againſt him. The facts alledged in it not being ſupported by evidence, his Excellency's Counſel endeavoured to ſupply that defect by the dignity of the character of the Gubernatorial petitioner; but their honors did not think this ſufficient, they therefore refuſed to grant the prayer of it.

Saturday, A bill was preſented, to lay a temporary impoſt of 30 per centum, payable in the paper emiſſion, to ceaſe upon the taking place of the Congreſſional one---after ſome debate the bill was got rid of, by referring it to the next ſeſſions.

The invalids were allowed the paper, at 12 for 1, upon account.----The officers and waiters were paid their fees at this exchange.

The Aſſembly then adjourned without day.

HARTFORD, June 29.

By letters from the Southward we are well aſſured that Indian corn is only two ſhillings per buſhel in Virginia---and that all the veſſels we may ſend thither, for that article, cannot raiſe the price of it. The quantities ſhipped from thence to the New-England ſtates muſt ſpeadily affect the price here, and enable the pooreſt people to procure bread for their families.-----A combination therefore of our wealthy farmers and traders will not be able to cauſe a famine.

NEW-YORK, July 1.

One of the moſt important topics of political converſation, at the preſent hour, is the refractory oppoſition of the ſtate of Rhode-Iſland againſt joining the general government. In whatever light the ſubject is viewed, no reaſonable man can find any apology for ſuch obſtinacy and perverſeneſs. Perhaps no part of the United States is ſo illy ſituated to maintain a ſeparate independence. The hour is approaching when Congreſs will be under the neceſſity of ſome kind of interference; and though we entertain the moſt exalted ideas of the juſtice and moderation of that illuſtrious body, we ſtill believe they will not quietly ſuffer the revenue to be defeated by the iniquitous conduct of a ſtate, which they can ſo eaſily controul.

It is with pleaſure we inform our readers, that for ſeveral days paſt the buſineſs of Congreſs has progreſſed in ſuch a degree, that ſeveral very important bills have arrived nearly to completion. The public expectation, which has been ſo long awake, will ſoon be gratified with the arrangements that are to put our government into reſpectable operation. When the various and complicated objects are examined, which were neceſſary to be brought into view, the liberal temper of our countrymen will readily acquieſce in the delays that have happened; and it muſt afford great ſatisfaction to all patriotic men, that the public impatience hath not manifeſted itſelf, conſidering the ardor of hopes they entertained of advantages from the origination of the executive departments. We indulge the pleaſing anticipation, that the Preſident may ſoon commence his appointments, and that our affairs will be put into a ſtate of proſperity and dignity.

If men contemplated the advantage and happineſs that reſulted from induſtry, we ſhould find that the public regulations would prevent idleneſs, by inſtituting modes of employment for citizens of all ages and deſcriptions. The eſtabliſhment of ſuch manufactures as can employ children, and infirm, aged people, will produce the greateſt utility. It would ſnatch many a vicious youth from the paths of perdition, and make them uſeful and virtuous. Perhaps no circumſtance marks ſo much the defective ſtate of ſociety in this country, as to behold ſuch numbers of inhabitants unemployed, merely for the want of ſuitable objects about which they can be engaged. Humanity no leſs than patriotiſm calls for legiſlative attention, as well as for the efforts of monied men, to bring about a reformation in this reſpect, and to invent and adopt methods for giving employment and bread to the idle and indigent of every poſſible denomination.

Frequent alluſions are made to the period, when the people of the United States ſhall realize the importance, dignity, and ſecurity of an independent nation: The proſpect only of this event has excited more reſpectful ideas of the union, than all the partial, temporary regulating commercial ſyſtems of the individual ſtates put together; and if we have magnanimity as a people, to carry into prompt execution thoſe acts and regulations, which will receive the fiat of our National Legiſlature, we ſhall evince that we merit the ſtation, to which, by the favor of Heaven, we are exalted.

To inſpire the people with confidence in the new government, it ſeems neceſſary that thoſe who are deſtined to adminiſter it ſhould diſcover this confidence in the firſt inſtance: This can be done in no way ſo effectually, as by a firm and deciſive avowal of principles congenial to the ſpirit of the Conſtitution, and bringing thoſe principles into view, by enacting laws which ſhall have a prompt, independent, and energetic operation.

If we may judge from their writings and their conduct, the French ſeem determined to regain a part, at leaſt, of that liberty, which their forefathers enjoyed in ſo much plenitude as to be diſtinguiſhed by the appellation of the Franks. There is a time when old faſhions, even in politics, become new again!

The proceſſion of the king of Great-Britain on the 24th April, to St. Paul's Church, to return thanks for his recovery, was the moſt ſplendid exhibition ever beheld in London.

The moſt agreeable part of the late Proceſſion in London was five thouſand ſix hundred children, belonging to the Charity Schools.---A noble ſpecimen of humanity and benevolence!

A Bill has paſſed the Houſe of Commons to allow the importation of grain from the United States into Canada.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 8.

On Saturday forenoon an ORATION was delivered by the Reverend William Rogers, before the Pennſylvania State Society of the Cincinnati, in Arch-ſtreet meeting-houſe;----the Preſident and Supreme Executive Council of this ſtate---the officers of the militia of the city and liberties----the uniform companies of cavalry, artillery, and light infantry---and a large body of citizens were preſent.

The Oration appears to have had two things in view, viz. the commemoration of Liberty and Independence; and a modeſt conſideration of the principles of the Society of the Cincinnati: The *Day*, the Speaker repreſented as the SABBATH OF OUR FREEDOM---The revolution (not leſs extraordinary in its conſequences, than in the means by which it was produced) he ſpoke of as one of the greateſt earthly bleſſings.

As far as we can recollect, he told us that reaſon ſuggeſted oppoſition to tyranny---and fortune led the way to Columbia's glory. The love of freedom, drawn into action by a juſt ſenſe of injury, was the great characteriſtic of the revolt, which, quick as electric flame, ſpread from breaſt to breaſt throughout the continent.

The inſtitution of the Society of the Cincinnati he repreſented as founded on a baſis the moſt honorable, with views the moſt friendly, humane, and patriotic;---this was done by adverting to the origin of various orders which have been eſtabliſhed in Europe, and drawing a very ſtriking line between them and that ſociety to which the glorious Independence of America had given birth---even that independence which was felt, in ſome degree, in every part of the globe: for the rights of mankind, which heretofore were a theme of mere ſpeculation, America had furniſhed a practical leſſon to the world. Here the milder adminiſtration of government in France was introduced; and mention made of that ſpirit which had excited ſo univerſal a deteſtation of the African ſlave trade.

To follow the Speaker through the whole of his Oration is not our intention, even if it were in our power;---but the manner in which he introduced the Fœderal Government deſerves particular notice---"Without tumult and without intrigue, under the impreſſion of prudence and neceſſity, the united wiſdom of the American empire has been employed in deliberating upon the beſt means of perpetuating the fruits of Freedom and Independence. The kingdoms of Europe have ſince ſeen, with wonder and applauſe, the voluntary and peaceable adoption of a ſyſtem of government, the traits of which are *power* with *reſponſibility*, and *liberty* without *licentiouſneſs*. That an event ſo extraordinary ſhould have been thus ſpeedily and happily accompliſhed, he aſcribes, with all the glow of piety, to the interpoſition of that BEING, whoſe Throne is exalted in the higheſt Heavens.

We hope we ſhall be excuſed in thus deſcanting on a performance which has given much ſatisfaction, and made an abiding impreſſion on our minds.

Towards the cloſe of the Oration, Mr. Rogers, alluding to the Society of the Cincinnati, obſerved, If the experienced worth, the honor and wiſdom of its members, can ſanctify an inſtitution, what is there wanting to complete its reputation? No form of aſſociation was ever neceſſary to blazon the merits of our ILLUSTRIOUS WASHINGTON, the admired Preſident of theſe United States:---Whom God long preſerve! In this ſhort petition every tongue is ready to ſhout AMEN! The name of our lamented GREEN was mentioned, with thoſe of the immortal GATES, LINCOLN, &c.

In the courſe of the Oration many things were enlarged upon, and due compliments paid to the virtues of a *hoſt of Heroes*, who ſacrificed their lives in the ſervice of this country.

The whole was delightfully cloſed with a fervent wiſh that no one, on *this* anniverſary, would prove himſelf unworthy the freedom he enjoys by a line of conduct incompatible with the *pureſt* pleaſures---by any thing unbecoming the character of a man or of chriſtians.

Time, and the room allotted to this article, prevent our enlarging; though we are ſenſible that to dwell longer on the ſubject would be no ſmall gratification to our readers, eſpecially to thoſe who were not able to attend on the occaſion. The Oration no doubt will be publiſhed; as the manner of its delivery and the ſentiments it contained meet with univerſal applauſe.

Where we find, as in the inſtance before us, uncommon excellence, it would be ungenerous to with-hold the tribute of our warmeſt praiſe.

It is a very curious fact, that workmen ſhould be invited from America to conſtruct a bridge in the Britiſh European Dominions, which are conſidered as remarkable for their ſkill in mechanics. It ſhould ſeem that thoſe are egregiouſly miſtaken, who have ventured to affirm that nature has *belittled* Man in America.

We learn that upwards of eighty New-England families have purchaſed farms in Northampton and Luzerne, in conſequence of the liberality of the Honorable General Aſſembly, and the ſubſcriptions of the landholders, in opening roads. Several parties of theſe purchaſers are now clearing fields for ſowing winter grain this fall. The introduction of thoſe good people will give a fine internal market to our neighbouring farms, and to thoſe of New-Jerſey and New-York ſtates, who live adjacent; for they all buy proviſions when they go to view the lands, and when they begin their ſettlements. Great ſums have been picked up by the farmers in Albany county from the New-England emigrants, who have paſſed by their doors.

From ſome late communications, it is now evident, that as much ſugar may be made on the new lands in the ſtates of New-York and Pennſylvania, as will ſupply the whole United States, and perhaps in a little while furniſh an article of exportation. The profits of the manufactory of ſugar, when made by private families, will be greater than when made by large works. A boiler, which will coſt only ſixteen ſhillings, will be the whole expence that will be neceſſary to carry on this buſineſs, and the ſugar may be made at a ſeaſon of the year when no other work can be done upon a farm. The price of it, when ſent to Philadelphia, will be twice as high as the ſame quantity of wheat. The ſugar trees may be made to yield their juice without being injured, and when they decay, freſh ones may eaſily be cultivated in the ſoil upon which they now grow. When we conſider the value of ſugar, its general and wholeſome uſe in diet, and, above all, that it has hitherto been obtained at the price of the liberty and lives of our African brethren, we cannot help congratulating our fellow citizens upon the proſpect of manufactories of that article being eſtabliſhed among us, whereby immenſe ſums of money will be ſaved to our country, and, what is more, our country freed from the guilt of encouraging the deteſtable traffic in human creatures.

Several hundred ſugar kettles, we hear, are now making in New-Jerſey, for the uſe of the New-England ſettlers on the Suſquehanna and Delaware.

We learn, by the laſt accounts from Europe, that the war between the Turks, Swedes, Ruſſians, &c. is likely to be renewed this campaign with redoubled vigor, and that in all human probability France and England will be involved in the bloody conteſt. An Engliſh fleet of 16 ſail of the line, we are aſſured, is already preparing for the Baltic.

The Apollo, of Philadelphia, William Billings, maſter, was ſpoke with in lat. 44, 28, lon. 35, 30. nineteen days out, all well, bound to London.

Tueſday laſt arrived at Wilmington, Delaware, the brig Brothers, Captain Jefferies, in 45 days from Belfaſt, with 170 paſſengers, who informs, that in lat. 40. long. 53, 30. they fell in with part of a wreck, which he at the ſame time picked up, it being ſome ſquare rigged veſſel, fore top-maſt, top-ſail yard, and cap of the foremaſt, with all the ſhrouds, back-ſtays, halliards, chain plates, dead-eyes, &c. From the appearance, ſuppoſes her to be an European.

Extract of a letter from Ringwood (England) dated March 30, 1789.

"This day ſe'nnight, I was inſpecting a patent mill for making blocks for ſhipping, and a flour mill adjoining to it, both belonging to the ſame proprietors. The works are large; and, what is ſingular, not a cog is fixed in any one of the wheels, which are all turned by rubbing one againſt the other, alias, by friction.

"We are apprehenſive, that the rage of the belligerent powers on the continent will at length draw Great-Britain into a war; if ſo, it will be good policy in America to obſerve a ſtrict neutrality, and ſucceed the Dutch in milking the cow.

"The proſpect as to a future harveſt, and the quantity of wheat that has been exported, induced parliament to prepare a bill to prevent exportation for a certain period, which will probably paſs into an act, eſpecially ſhould the war be likely not only to continue but ſpread. Many Europeans, in different places, will certainly be fed this year with American wheat and flour, if you have enough and to ſpare. The average price of wheat, beſt, middling and the moſt inferior, at the Corn Exchange, London, was on the 21ſt ult. five ſhillings and nine-pence halfpenny ſterling, per buſhel, and has been riſing ſince."

To the PRESIDENT *of the* UNITED STATES.

The ADDRESS of the *Miniſters* and *Elders* of the *German Reformed Congregations* in the United States, at their General Meeting, held at Philadelphia the 10th Day of June, 1789.

SIR,

WHILST the infinite goodneſs of Almighty God, in his gracious providence over the people of the United States of America, calls for our ſincereſt and moſt cordial gratitude to him that ruleth ſupremely, and ordereth all things in Heaven and on earth in unerring wiſdom and righteouſneſs, the happy, the peaceable eſtabliſhment of the new government, over which you deſervedly preſide, cannot fail but inſpire our ſouls with new and the moſt lively emotions of adoration, praiſe and thankſgiving unto his holy Name.

As it is our moſt firm purpoſe to ſupport in our perſons a government founded in juſtice and equity, ſo it ſhall be our conſtant ſtudy to impreſs the minds of the people entruſted to our care, with a due ſenſe of the neceſſity of uniting reverence to ſuch a government, and obedience to its laws, with the duties and exerciſe of religion: thus we hope, by the bleſſing of God, to be in ſome meaſure inſtrumental in alleviating the burthen of that weighty and important charge to which you have been called by the unanimous voice of your fellow citizens, and which your love to your country has conſtrained you to take upon you.

Deeply poſſeſſed with a ſenſe of the goodneſs of God in the appointment of your perſon to the higheſt ſtation in the national government, we ſhall continue in our public worſhip, and all our devotions before the Throne of Grace, to pray that it may pleaſe God to bleſs you in your perſon, your family and your government, with all temporal and ſpiritual bleſſings, in Jeſus Chriſt.

Signed, by Order of the Meeting,
WILLIAM HENDEL, p. t. Præſes.
FREDERICK DELLIKER, p. t. Scriba.

To the MINISTERS and ELDERS of the GERMAN REFORMED CONGREGATIONS in the *United States.*

GENTLEMEN,

I AM happy in concurring with you in the ſentimenes of gratitude and piety towards Almighty God, which are expreſſed with ſuch fervency and devotion in your Addreſs, and in believing that I ſhall always find in you, and the German Reformed Congregations in the United States, a conduct correſpondent to ſuch worthy and pious expreſſions.

At the ſame time, I return you my thanks for the manifeſtation of your firm purpoſe to ſupport in your perſons, a government founded in juſtice and equity; and for the promiſe, that it will be your conſtant ſtudy to impreſs the minds of the people entruſted to your care with a due ſenſe of the neceſſity of uniting reverence to ſuch a government, and obedience to its laws, with the duties and exerciſes of religion. Be aſſured, gentlemen, it is, by ſuch conduct, very much in the power of the virtuous members of the community to alleviate the burthen of the important office which I have accepted; and to give me occaſion to rejoice, in this world, for having followed therein the dictates of my conſcience.

Be pleaſed alſo to except my acknowledgments for the intereſt you ſo kindly take in the proſperity of my perſon, family and adminiſtration. May your devotions before the Throne of Grace be prevalent, in calling down the Bleſſings of Heaven upon yourſelves and your country.

G. WASHINGTON.

New York, June 27, 1789.

A QUARTERLY MEETING of the *Society for Alleviating the miſeries of Public Priſons* will be held, at the German School-houſe in Cherry-alley, on MONDAY EVENING, the 13th inſtant, at which the preſence of the members is requeſted. J. SWANWICK, *Secretary.*

Bank of North-America,

JULY 1, 1789.

AT a meeting of the Directors this day, a dividend of three and one half per cent. on the capital ſtock was declared for the laſt half year, and the ſame will be paid to the ſtockholders or their repreſentatives at any time after the 10th inſtant.

Muſtard and Chocolate *MANUFACTORY,*

CONTINUED, as formerly done by W. Norton & Co. and M. Norton & Co. who give *thirty-two ſhillings* per buſhel for *good clean Muſtard Seed,* and in proportion for ſmaller quantities, at the ſtore of the deceaſed, now of the ſubſcriber, on the ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet, about half way between Front and Second-ſtreets, where orders from town and country are carefully attended to, by 3m. JOHN HAWORTH.

Philadelphia, July 6, 1789.

On the 15th day of July, at the Merchant's Coffee-Houſe, in Second-ſtreet, at 12 o'clock, will be expoſed to Public Sale, by the Adminiſtratrix of Joſeph Pemberton, deceaſed, purſuant to an Order of the Orphan's Court,

A VERY valuable Lot of Ground, on the eaſt ſide of Water-ſtreet, near Cheſnut-ſtreet, in front on Water-ſtreet 23 feet, and extending into the river Delaware; bounded northward by Mary Pemberton, and ſouthward by James Pemberton's lots; on which is erected a large brick Store fronting on Water-ſtreet 16 feet, and 45 feet in depth: alſo, two good brick Stores, two ſtories high, extending to the wharff---This lot and the lot northward have the privilege of a cartway acroſs the eaſt end of James Pemberton's lot into Cheſnut-ſtreet.

One third part of the purchaſe money to be paid down, the remainder in four months, when a good title will be made to the purchaſer. CHARLES JERVIS, Attorney to the Adminiſtratrix.

Alſo, to be Sold at Private Sale, or exchanged for Real Property in or near this City, either the Whole or Part of----

A VALUABLE Tract of Land, ſituate in Harford county, in the ſtate of Maryland, in a very healthy and pleaſant part of the country, 20 miles from Baltimore, near the Upper Croſs Roads, containing 1552½ acres; it is good wheat land, well watered, and is divided into five Plantations; each accommodated with buildings, orchard and woodland, and a quantity of good meadow is and may be made, the whole is fenced, and its vicinity to Baltimore and Bellair, the county town, as well as ſeveral places of worſhip and mills, render it very valuable. If ſold for caſh, credit will be given for part of the purchaſe money. Apply to CHARLES JERVIS.

To be SOLD, at private Sale,

A Certain three ſtory brick HOUSE, two rooms on a floor, with a large two ſtory brick Kitchen, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Third-ſtreet from Delaware, the third door below Cherry-ſtreet, containing in breadth on Third-ſtreet 20 feet, and in length or depth 99 feet. For further particulars enquire of Elizabeth Griffith, on the premiſes, or of

WILLIAM POWELL.

Southampton townſhip, Bucks county, July 1, 1789

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Henry Krewſon, Eſq; by bond, note, or otherwiſe, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and all thoſe who have demands againſt the eſtate are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly proved, for ſettlement, to

JONATHAN HOGELAND, ſen.
SIMON VANARSTDALL, ſen. } Executors.
‖

Southwark, July 2, 1789.

BROUGHT to the ſubſcriber's office, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen, two coverlids, two great coats, a remnant of ſtriped homeſpun cotton, one wallet, and a ſilver watch.

Broke into the meadow of the ſubſcriber, a brown MARE, 15 hands high, 4 or 5 years old. ¶

JONATHAN PENROSE.

Ten Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, living at Coventry forge, Cheſter county, on the night of the 3d inſtant, (by a certain Patrick Dalton, a wheel-barrow man, who made his eſcape from his keepers at Weſt-Cheſter a few days ago) a handſome black HORSE, 15 hands high, has a few ſaddle marks, trots and canters exceeding well. Said Dalton is a man about 5 feet 6 inches high, and ſquints a good deal. The above reward will be paid to any perſon who will ſecure the horſe and thief, or Six Dollars for the horſe only, paid by JOHN EVANS.

Coventry Forge, July 4th 1789. ¶

N. B. It is expected ſaid thief is either gone towards Philadelphia or Baltimore.

Six Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, a likely Negroe Man, named *Will,* alias *William Brackſton,* about 27 or 28 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high. He took with him two light coloured, one deep blue, and one green broadcloth coats, buff caſſimer and black ſatten breeches, and a ſilver watch---He writes a good hand, and may have forged a paſs. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Negroe, ſo that I may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by ‡ PHILIP GRAYBLE.

Baltimore, June 4, 1789.

MANUFACTURES.

Tobacco, Snuff, Chocolate, Muſtard,
Starch *and* Hair-Powder,
Of the beſt Quality, Manufactured by
JOSEPH FEW,
At the Draw-bridge, which he will ſell *low* for CASH
or *ſhort* CREDIT.
The higheſt Price given for
MUSTARD SEED.

Philadelphia, June 25, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, at the old Coffee-Houſe in this city, on Wedneſday, the 8th day of July next, at ſeven o 'clock in the evening, a certain two ſtory brick Houſe and Lot or piece of Ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Spruce-ſtreet, and on the eaſt ſide of Fifth-ſtreet, from the river Delaware, containing in front or breadth on Spruce-ſtreet, 20 feet, and in length or depth in front on Fifth-ſtreet, about 81 feet, bounded on the eaſt by ground of Robert Fleming, on the ſouth by a three feet wide alley, on the weſt by Fifth-ſtreet, and on the north by Spruce ſtreet aforeſaid.---This is a good ſtand for public buſineſs; ſubject to taken in execution, and to be ſold as late the property of William Peden, late deceaſed, by

JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, June 25, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, at the old Coffee-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wedneſday, the 8th day of July next, at ſeven o'clock in the evening, one undivided moiety or half part of a two ſtory brick meſſuage or tenement and lot or piece of ground, ſituate, lying and being on the north ſide of Cheſtnut-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets from the river Delaware, in the city of Philadelphia aforeſaid; containing in breadth on Cheſtnut-ſtreet 20 feet and 6 inches, including an alley three feet wide, and in length or depth 120 feet, or thereabouts, bounded on the eaſt by ground of Mary Pemberton, on the weſt by other ground of George Plim, deceaſed, on the north by ground of Hannah Letts, on the ſouth by Cheſnut-ſtreet aforeſaid; now in the poſſeſſion of John Wucherer, the owner of the other moiety, and is clear of ground-rent: Taken in execution as the property of George Plim, late deceaſed, and to be ſold by

JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, June 25, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, at the Old Coffee-Houſe, in this city, on Wedneſday, the 8th day of July next, at ſeven o'clock in the evening, a certain frame meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground, ſituate in the townſhip of the Northern-Liberties of the city of Philadelphia; containing in breadth eaſt and weſt 40 feet, and in length or depth 120 feet, or thereabouts; bounded northward by a certain 50 feet ſtreet, called Mary ſtreet, eaſtward with a lot now or late occupied by Jonathan Price, ſouthward and weſtward by land late of Henry Keppele, with the free uſe of the ſaid Mary-ſtreet: taken in execution as late the property of John Krumholtz, deceaſed, and to be ſold, by

JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, June 25, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, at the old Coffee-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wedneſday, the 8th day of July next, at ſeven o'clock in the evening, a certain parcel or piece of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Kingſeſſing, in the county of Philadelphia, containing about 75 acres; bounded by land late of Jonathan Paſchall, deceaſed, by a run of water, and by the great road leading from Darby towards Philadelphia: Taken in execution and to be ſold as the property of Peter Grubb, the younger, by

JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, June 20, 1789.

BY virtue of a precept from the Truſtees of the General Loan Office of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the premiſes, on Wedneſday, the 22d day of July next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, two meſſuages or tenements, and lots or pieces of land thereunto belonging, ſituate on Shackamaxon or Kenſington, in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia: one of them lying between Marlborough ſtreet on the eaſt, and another ſtreet or paſſage of 30 feet wide called Crown ſtreet on the weſt, containing in breadth on the ſaid ſtreet 174 feet and 3 inches, and in length 202 feet, being bounded on the eaſt by Marlborough ſtreet, on the north by land formerly of Benjamin Fairman, on the weſt by Crown ſtreet aforeſaid, and on the ſouth by Prince ſtreet.---And the other of ſaid lots lying between Crown ſtreet aforeſaid, on the eaſt by land late of Benjamin Shoemaker, deceaſed, containing in breadth, on Crown ſtreet aforeſaid, 174 feet, and on the weſt end thereof 174 feet and ten inches, and in length on the north ſide thereof 175 feet and 3 inches, and on the ſouth ſide thereof 161 feet and 4 inches, being bounded on the eaſt by Crown ſtreet aforeſaid, on the north by land formerly of Benjamin Fairman, deceaſed, and on the ſouth by Prince ſtreet aforeſaid. Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the property of Zacharias Endreſs (Brewer) by

JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Five Dollars Reward.

WAS ſtolen, or broke out of the paſture of Mr. Grantham, at Chriſtiana ferry, on the night of the 23d inſtant, a BAY HORSE, about 15 hands high, with a black mane and tail, a natural trotter, can canter ſlow, has a ſtar and ſmall ſnip, was lately hurt upon the withers with a chair ſaddle, and the hair is not yet grown upon the place. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid horſe, ſo that his owner may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM R. SMITH.

Wilmington, June 24, 1789. †

TAKEN up on the ſixth uit. by the ſubſcriber, near Neiſtown, on Germantown road, two ſtray COWS; the one is a bay red cow, with a white face, and the other a red cow, with a white face and back: They are both old cows. The owner or owners may have them again, on proving their property, and paying charges, by applying to †

DAVID KELTER.

WANTED,

As Apprentices to a Shipwright,

Two or three ſtout hearty country lads, of good parentage, and who can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printers.

To the PUBLIC.

WHEREAS Suſanna, my wife, hath eloped from my bed and board without any juſt cauſe, and refuſes to return and live with me, and I being apprehenſive that ſhe may contract debts on my credit, theſe are therefore to forewarn all perſons not to credit her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting from the date hereof. ISAAC DEAVS.

Germantown townſhip, Philadelphia county,
July 1ſt, 1789. ‡

Coventry Townſhip, Cheſter County, June 9, 1789.

CAME to the Plantation of the ſubſcriber, on the eighth day of June inſtant, Two MARES, one a grey, upwards of 14 hands high, has been ſhod all round, with a ſcar on her back, ſuppoſed to be 20 years old. The other a ſorrel, about 13 hands high, without ſhoes, or any appearance of having ever been ſhod. The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges, and take them away. § WILLIAM GALLJHER.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Honorable *Thomas M'Kean*, Eſquire, Doctor of Laws, Chief Juſtice of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennſylvania, and of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, in and for the ſaid State, the Honorable *William Auguſtus Atlee*, Eſquire, and the Honorable *Jacob Ruſh*, Eſquire, Juſtices of the ſaid Courts, have iſſued their Precept, bearing Date the 24th day of April laſt, to me directed, for holding a court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, at the State-Houſe, in the City of Philadelphia, on THURSDAY, the 16th Day of July next.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Juſtices of the Peace, the Coroners, Eſcheators and Conſtables, within the ſaid City and County, that they be then and there in their own Perſons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other Remembrances, to do thoſe Things which to their Offices, in that behalf, appertain to be done; alſo, all they who will proſecute againſt the Priſoners that are or then ſhall be in the Gaol of the ſaid City and County, are to be then and there, to proſecute againſt them as ſhall be juſt.

Dated at Philadelphia, the thirteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-nine, and in the thirteenth year of American Independence. JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

Receiver-General's Office.

Philadelphia, 18th June, 1789.

PURSUANT to inſtructions received by the ſubſcriber from the Supreme Executive Council---NOTICE is hereby given, that agreeably to an act of the General Aſſembly of this commonwealth, entituled, "An Act for directing the ſale of ſuch of the city lots as remain the property of the ſtate, &c." will be expoſed to ſale at the Old Coffee-Houſe, in this city, on *Saturday*, the 11th day of July next, ELEVEN CITY LOTS, No. 2265 to No. 2275, incluſive, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Lombard-ſtreet, and between Seventh and Eighth-ſtreets from Delaware: Alſo FOURTEEN OTHER CITY LOTS, No. 2302 to 2315, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Lombard-ſtreet, and between Seventh and Eighth-ſtreets from Schuylkill; the ſaid lots having been formerly ſold, and the terms of ſale not complied with, are now ordered by the Supreme Executive Council to be re-ſold-----The ſale to begin at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of ſaid day.

The purchaſe money will be receivable in gold or ſilver, bills of credit of this ſtate of the laſt emiſſion, militia certificates, or depreciation certificates, funded or unfunded, and all intereſt due will be allowed till the time of payment. Payment to be made within thirty days after ſale, or the premiſes to revert to the ſtate, and the purchaſer to ſuſtain any loſs which may ariſe on a future ſale.

A plan of the ſaid lots may be ſeen at the Coffee-Houſe aforeſaid. FRANCIS JOHNSTON, *R. G.*

To be SOLD by private Sale,

A VALUABLE lot of land in the city of Burlington, fronting 52 feet 9 inches on the river Delaware, and extending back 400 feet to Pearl-ſtreet, with the privilege of a 10 feet alley from the river Delaware to Pearl-ſtreet aforeſaid; there are on the premiſes a ſmall frame houſe, and a well of good water.

Alſo one other houſe and lot, in Trenton, ſituate near the Preſbyterian meeting-houſe, adjoining lands late the property of Samuel Tucker, Eſq; deceaſed. The houſe conſiſts of two rooms on the firſt floor, and three above, with a kitchen and a well of good water at the door; there is on the premiſes a good new ſtable, which will contain ten horſes. Wheat or flour will be taken in part payment. For further particulars enquire of FREDERICK CHRISTIAN, Philadelphia, WILLIAM ROSCO, Trenton, or the ſubſcriber, in Burlington.

BETHANATH HODGKINSON.

Eight Dollars Reward.

THE houſe of the ſubſcriber, in Upper-Salford townſhip, Montgomery county, was broke open on Thurſday, the 18th inſtant, between five and ſix o'clock in the afternoon, and the following articles were ſtolen out of it, viz. One ſuperfine lappelled cloth coat of a yellow green colour, with white plated buttons; one deep green cloth coat, plain made, with a mixed rediſh button; one ſpotted velvet waiſtcoat and breeches, of a yellow ground, with metal buttons; one new large bound hat, with a black ribband round the crown; four new flaxen linen ſhirts; one brown ſpotted bandanoe ſilk and one black ditto handkerchiefs; one ſpotted pocket ditto; one pair white cotton ſtockings; one new pair draw-leg boots, with high heels; one new pair calf-ſkin ſhoes; one new pair large carved ſilver buckles; one razor; one ſheet; four or five rows of pins, and upwards of *Twenty Shillings* in ſilver money. The goods were ſuppoſed to be ſtolen by a middle ſized man, who was ſeen without a bundle near the ſubſcriber's houſe the ſame day, and in the evening again with a large bundle on his back, wore a green waiſtcoat, and white trowſers, but now perhaps may change his cloaths. He was ſeen again on Friday evening, near the Trap, towards Schuylkill. Whoever takes up the ſaid thief, and ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that he is brought to juſtice, and the goods, had again, ſhall receive the above reward, or Four Dollars for the goods, and reaſonable charges, and ſo in proportion.

June 20, 1789. † JACOB SNYDER.

Manor townſhip, June 13, 1789.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, in Manor townſhip, four miles from Lancaſter, the eleventh of June inſtant, at night, out of the field, a ſorrel horſe, with a white ball on his forehead, his left hind foot is white, he has a white ſpot on the near ſide of his belly, five years old, between fifteen and ſixteen hands high. Whoever takes up the ſaid horſe, ſo that the owner may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

JOHN HIRSHY.

Cadwalader & David Evans,

At their STORE, the ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet, the ſecond door below Fifth-ſtreet, have for ſale, on the moſt reaſonable terms, by WHOLESALE and RETAIL,

LISBON, Teneriffe, and Fayal Wines,
Jamaica Spirit, Weſt India, New England and country rum,
Brandy and Gin,
Anniſeed, Cordial,
Molaſſes, Lamp Oil,
Hyſon, Souchong, and Bohea Teas,
Coffee, Chocolate,
Loaf, Lump, and Muſcovado Sugars,
Rice, Raiſins, Shelled Barley,
Pepper, Alſpice, Ginger,
Cinnamon, Cloves,
Nutmegs, Muſtard,
Indigo, Starch,
Soap, Candles,
Snuff, Tobacco,
Powder, Shot,
Bar Lead, Cotton, &c.

ALSO *Oats, Indian Corn and Shorts, by the Buſhel.*

Philadelphia, June 15th, 1789. †5w

Jonathan Mifflin

Has imported in the ſhip Aſia, Capt. Barry, from Canton,

Beſt *Imperial, Hyſon & Souchong* Teas,

BLACK and faſhionable coloured luteſtrings; black, white and ditto ſattins; dark brown and ſilver grey damaſks, of ſmall figures; black paduaſoys; black and coloured ſewing ſilks; Pullicat ſilk romalls; black, cloth coloured and crimſon twilled China ſilk handkerchiefs; and a few ſets of very elegant TEA CHINA, which are now opened for ſale, in Second below Walnut-ſtreet. ‡ June 19, 1789

Tenth of Sixth Month, 1789.

CAME to the plantation of Peter Phipps, in Abington townſhip, Montgomery county, a large BAY HORSE, about 15 hands high, about 15 years old, trots and paces, and has one white foot. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away. ¶ PETER PHIPPS.

Imported, and to be Sold, wholeſale and retail, by

JACOB PARKE,

On the north-ſide of Market, between Front and Second-ſtreets, Philadelphia, a general aſſortment of

Ironmongery, Cutlery, Sadlery, Glaſs, Paints, &c.

AMONGST WHICH ARE

SMITH's anvils, vizes and files, ſawmill, croſs cut, hand and other ſaws, carpenters planes, chiſſels, plane irons and other tools, ſadlers, ſhoemakers, and coopers tools, locks, hinges, bolts, latches, nails, ſprigs, tacks and ſcrews of all kinds, turkey oil-ſtones, frying-pans, ſhovel and tongs, warming-pans, coffee-mills, candleſticks, table knives and forks, Barlow penknives, drawer-furniture and other braſs work, waggon boxes, Crowley and American ſteel, ſheet braſs, bridle bits, ſtirrup irons, girth, ſirſingle and ſtraining webs, ſtaples and plates, curry combs, ſcale beams, ſpades, Spaniſh brown, yellow ochre, Venetian red, Pruſſian blue, vermillion, pummice ſtone, emory, &c. With moſt other kinds of Ironmongery, Cutlery, Sadlery, Glaſs, Paints, &c.

Advertiſment.

A MEETING of the GENERAL CONVENTION OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, will be held in this City on *the fourth Tueſday in July next*; of which all Perſons concerned are requeſted to take Notice.

By Order of the Committee of the ſaid Church
FRANCIS HOPKINSON, Sec',ry
of the General Convention.

Philadelphia, May 29, 1789.

Philadelphia, June 23, 1789.

RAN away, on the 14th inſt. from the ſubſcriber, an apprentice lad, named *Caleb Kimble*, about 19 years of age, by trade a biſcuit-baker; had on when he went away, a new jean coattee, corduroy jacket and breeches, almoſt new. Whoever ſecures ſaid apprentice in any gaol, ſo as his maſter may get him again, ſhall have *Four Dollars* reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by FREDERICK CHRISTIAN, living in Water-ſtreet, near Race-ſtreet.

N. B. All perſons are hereby forwarned from harbouring ſaid apprentice, as they will anſwer for his and their conduct.

American Editions.

JUST PUBLISHED, *and Sold by*

WILLIAM SPOTSWOOD,

Front-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets,

1. A Hiſtory of the late Siege of Gibraltar, with a deſcription and account of that garriſon. By a Captain in the late 72d regiment. The fourth edition, with a copious table of contents. *Price*, bound, 6*ſ*.

*** The above hiſtory of the ſiege of Gibraltar has been compiled from obſervations, daily noted down upon the ſpot; aſſiſted by the information and remarks of ſeveral reſpectable characters, who alſo were eye-witneſſes of the tranſactions therein recorded. It muſt be remembered, that the hiſtory of this ſiege is not that of a *month*, or of a *year*, but that it embraces a period of near FOUR YEARS, exhibiting a ſeries of operations perhaps unparalelled.

2. The Beauties of Sterne; including all the pathetic tales, and moſt diſtinguiſhed obſervations on life. The 10th edition, with conſiderable additions. *Price* 4*ſ*2.---Nine large editions of the Beauties of Sterne have now paſſed the preſs, which, in ſo ſhort a time, is a ſtriking teſt of its ſuperior excellence over every other ſelection of proſe beauties extant. Two pleaſing Epitaphs from the Annual Regiſter are introduced into *this* edition, which, with the pieces drefixed to the former editions, are the beſt poetic productions that have yet appeared in praiſe of this favorite author.

3. Ela, or the Deluſions of the Heart; a tale founded on facts. To which are added, Henry and Emma, a poem, by M. Prior, Eſquire: alſo the Deſerted Village, a poem, by O. Goldſmith, Eſquire. *Price*, ſewed, 2*ſ*6.

4. The Apollo; being a collection of ſuch Engliſh Songs as are moſt eminent for poetical merit. To which is added, a table of firſt lines, with the authors names annexed. *Price*, ſewed, 2*ſ*6.

5. The Life of Baron Frederick Trenk.---Tranſlated from the German by Thomas Holcroft. *Price*, bound, 8*ſ*4.

†‡† Subſcriptions received by ſaid SPOTSWOOD for the *Columbian Magazine*, *American Muſeum*, and *Maſſachuſetts Magazine*, and forwarded as ſoon as publiſhed to any part of the United States.

The Subſcriber offers for SALE,

The two following Tracts of Land,

THE one containing 130 acres, ſituate on Perkioming creek, at the diſtance of two miles from the Trap, adjoining the lands of John Detwieler, Henry Detwieler and others, in the county of Montgomery. This tract is compoſed of 20 acres of the beſt bottom meadow, 30 acres of clear upland, and the reſidue woodland of the firſt quality, in point of timber as well as ſoil.

The other tract contains about 23 acres, and is wholly woodland, about one mile from the Trap, in the ſame county, and by ſome judges is allowed to be of a good quality.

Both the tracts are well watered, and are certainly valuable. They lie within 26 miles of the city, in a beautiful and well cultivated country.

Mr. Henry Boyer, inn-keeper, at the Trap, will ſhew the lands to any perſons who may incline to purchaſe.

The terms of ſale will be reaſonable, and may be known by applying to Colonel Thomas Craig, at Norris-town, Montgomery county, who is fully authoriſed to diſpoſe of the premiſes, or Mr. George Weſcott, merchant, Philadelphia.

A good and complete title, in fee ſimple, will be given to the purchaſers, by THOMAS HARTLEY.

March 17, 1789.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING
OFFICE, near the MARKET.

JULY, 1789. THE NUMB. 3085.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, 1789.

GEORGIA.

WE the underwritten, Delegates from the People, in Convention met, do declare that the following articles ſhall form the Conſtitution for the Government of this ſtate, and, by virtue of the powers in us veſted for that purpoſe, do hereby ratify and confirm the ſame.

The Conſtitution *of the ſtate of Georgia.*

ARTICLE I.

Section. I. THE Legiſlative Power ſhall be veſted in two ſeparate and diſtinct Branches, to wit: a Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives, to be ſtyled, "The General Aſſembly."

Sect. II. The Senate ſhall be elected on the firſt Monday in October in every third year, until ſuch day of election be altered by law, and ſhall be compoſed of one member from each county, choſen by the electors thereof, and ſhall continue for the term of three years.

Sect. III. No perſon ſhall be a member of the Senate who ſhall not have attained to the age of twenty-eight years, and who ſhall not have been nine years an inhabitant of the United States, and three years a citizen of this ſtate, and ſhall be an inhabitant of that county for which he ſhall be elected, and have reſided therein ſix months immediately preceding his election, and ſhall be poſſeſſed in his own right of two hundred and fifty acres of land, or ſome property to the amount of two hundred and fifty pounds.

Sect. IV. The Senate ſhall elect, by ballot, a Preſident out of their own body.

Sect. V. The Senate ſhall have ſolely the power to try all impeachments.

Sect. VI. The election of members for the Houſe of Repreſentatives ſhall be annual, on the firſt Monday in October, until ſuch day of election be altered by law, and ſhall be compoſed of members from each county in the following proportions: Camden, two; Glynn, two; Liberty, four; Chatham, five; Effingham, two; Burke, four; Richmond, four; Wilkes, five; Waſhington, two; Green, two; and Franklin, two.

Sect. VII. No perſon ſhall be a member of the Houſe of Repreſentatives who ſhall not have attained to the age of twenty-one years, and have been ſeven years a citizen of the United States, and two years an inhabitant of this ſtate; and ſhall be an inhabitant of that county for which he ſhall be elected, and have reſided therein three months immediately preceding his election; and ſhall be poſſeſſed in his own right of two hundred acres of land, or other property to the amount of one hundred and fifty pounds.

Sect. VIII. The Houſe of Repreſentatives ſhall chooſe their Speaker and other officers.

Sect. IX. They ſhall have ſolely the power to impeach all perſons who have been or may be in office.

Sect. X. No perſon holding a military commiſſion or office of profit under this or the United States, or either of them, (except juſtices of the peace and officers of the militia) ſhall be allowed to take his ſeat as a member of either branch of the General Aſſembly: Nor ſhall any Senator or Repreſentative be elected to any office of profit which ſhall be created during his appointment.

Sect. XI. The meeting of the General Aſſembly ſhall be annual, on the firſt Monday in November, until ſuch day of meeting be altered by law.

Sect. XII. One third of the members of each branch ſhall have power to proceed to buſineſs; but a ſmaller number may adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of their members in ſuch manner as each Houſe may preſcribe.

Sect. XIII. Each Houſe ſhall be judges of the elections, returns, and qualifications, of its own members; with powers to expel or puniſh for diſorderly behaviour.

Sect. XIV. No Senator or Repreſentative ſhall be liable to be arreſted during his attendance on the General Aſſembly, or for a reaſonable time in going thereto or returning home, except it be for treaſon, felony, or breach of the peace: Nor ſhall any member be liable to anſwer for any thing ſpoke in debate in either Houſe, in any Court or place elſewhere.

Sect. XV. The members of the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives ſhall take the following oath or affirmation: "I, A. B. do ſolemnly ſwear, (or affirm, as the caſe may be) that I have not obtained my election by bribery or other unlawful means; and that I will give my vote, on all queſtions that may come before me, as a Senator, or Repreſentative, in ſuch manner as in my judgment will beſt promote the good of this ſtate; and that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the ſame, and, to the utmoſt of my power, obſerve, ſupport and defend the Conſtitution thereof."

Sect. XVI. The General Aſſembly ſhall have power to make all laws and ordinances which they ſhall deem neceſſary and proper for the good of the ſtate, which ſhall not be repugnant to this Conſtitution.

Sect. XVII. They ſhall have power to alter the boundaries of the preſent counties and to lay off new ones, as well out of the counties already laid off as out of the other territory belonging to the ſtate. When a new county or counties ſhall be laid off, out of any of the preſent county or counties, ſuch new county or counties ſhall have their repreſentation apportioned out of the number of the Repreſentatives of the county or counties out of which it or they ſhall be laid out; and when any new county ſhall be laid off in the vacant territory belonging to the ſtate, ſuch county ſhall have a number of Repreſentatives, not exceeding three, to be regulated and determined by the General Aſſembly. And no money ſhall be drawn out of the Treaſury, or from the public funds of this ſtate, except by appropriations made by law.

Sect. XVIII. No Clergyman of any denomination ſhall be a member of the General Aſſembly.

ARTICLE II.

Sect. I. The Executive Power ſhall be veſted in a Governor, who ſhall hold his office during the term of two years, and ſhall be elected in the following manner:

Sect. II. The Houſe of Repreſentatives ſhall, on the ſecond day of their making a Houſe, in the firſt, and in every ſecond year thereafter, vote by ballot for three perſons; and ſhall make a liſt containing the names of the perſons voted for, and of the number of votes for each perſon, which liſt the Speaker ſhall ſign in the preſence of the Houſe, and deliver it in perſon to the Senate; and the Senate ſhall, on the ſame day, proceed by ballot to elect one of the three perſons having the higheſt number of votes, and the perſon having a majority of the votes of the Senators preſent ſhall be the Governor.

Sect. III. No perſon ſhall be eligible to the office of Governor who ſhall not have been a citizen of the United States twelve years, and an inhabitant of this ſtate ſix years, and who hath not attained to the age of thirty years, and who does not poſſeſs five hundred acres of land in his own right within this ſtate, and other ſpecies of property to the amount of one thouſand pounds ſterling.

Sect. IV. In caſe of death, reſignation, or diſability of the Governor, the Preſident of the Senate ſhall exerciſe the Executive Powers of Government until ſuch diſability be removed, or until the next meeting of the General Aſſembly.

Sect. V. The Governor ſhall, at ſtated times, receive for his ſervice a compenſation, which ſhall neither be increaſed nor diminiſhed during the period for which he ſhall be elected, neither ſhall he receive, within that period, any other emolument from the United States, or any of them, or from any foreign power. Before he enters on the execution of his office; he ſhall take the following oath or affirmation: "I do ſolemnly ſwear, (or affirm, as the caſe may be) that I will faithfully execute the office of Gevernor of the State of Georgia, and will to the beſt of my abilities preſerve, protect and defend the ſaid ſtate, and cauſe juſtice to be executed with mercy therein, according to the conſtitution and laws of the ſame.

Sect. VI. He ſhall be Commander in Chief in and over the ſtate of Georgia, and of the militia thereof.

Sect. VII. He ſhall have power to grant reprieves for offences againſt the ſtate, except in caſes of impeachment, and to grant pardons in all caſes, after conviction, except for treaſon or murder, in which caſes he may reſpite the execution, and make a report thereof to the next General Aſſembly, by whom a pardon may be granted.

Sect. VIII. He ſhall iſſue writs of election to fill up all vacancies that happen in the Senate or Houſe of Repreſentativs, and ſhall have power to convene the General Aſſembly on extraordinary occaſions, and ſhall give them from time to time information of the ſtate of the Republic, and recommend to their conſideration ſuch meaſures as he may deem neceſſary and expedient.

Sect. IX. In caſe of diſagreement between the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives, with reſpect to the time to which the General Aſſembly ſhall adjourn, he may adjourn them to ſuch time as he may think proper.

Sect. X. He ſhall have the reviſion of all bills paſſed by both Houſes before the ſame ſhall become laws; but two thirds of both Houſes may paſs a law notwithſtanding his diſſent, and, if any bill ſhould not be returned by the Governor within five days after it hath been preſented to him, the ſame ſhall be a law, unleſs the General Aſſembly, by their adjournment, ſhall prevent its return.

Sect. XI. The Great Seal of the ſtate ſhall be depoſited in the office of the Secretary, and it ſhall not be affixed to any inſtrument of writing, without it be by order of the Governor, or General Aſſembly, and the General Aſſembly may direct the Great Seal to be altered.

ARTICLE III.

Sect. I. A Supreme Court ſhall be held in each county twice in every year, in which ſhall be tried, and brought to final deciſion, all cauſes civil and criminal, except ſuch as may be ſubject to a Fœderal Court, and ſuch as may by law be referred to inferior juriſdiction.

Sect. II. The General Aſſembly ſhall point out the modes of correcting errors and appeals, which ſhall extend ſo far as to empower the Judges to direct a new trial by jury within the county where the action originated, and which ſhall be final.

Sect. III. Courts Merchant ſhall be held as heretofore, ſubject to ſuch regulations as the General Aſſembly may by law direct.

Sect. IV. All cauſes ſhall be tried in the county where the defendant reſides, except in caſes of real eſtate, which ſhall be tried in the county where ſuch eſtate lies, and in criminal caſes, which ſhall be tried in the county where the crime ſhall be committed.

Sect. V. The Judges of the Supreme Court and Attorney-General ſhall have a competent ſalary eſtabliſhed by law, which ſhall not be increaſed nor diminiſhed during their continuance in office, and ſhall hold their commiſſion during the term of three years.

ARTICLE IV.

Sect. I. The electors of the members of both branches of the General Aſſembly ſhall be citizens and inhabitants of this ſtate, and ſhall have attained to the age of twenty-one years, and have paid tax for the year preceding the election, and ſhall have reſided ſix months within the county.

Sect. II. All elections ſhall be by ballot, and the Houſe of Repreſentatives, in all appointments of ſtate officers, ſhall vote for three perſons, and a liſt of the three perſons having the higheſt number of votes ſhall be ſigned by the Speaker, and ſent to the Senate, which ſhall from ſuch liſt determine, by a majority of their votes, the officer elected, except militia officers and the Secretaries of the Governor, who ſhall be appointed by the Governor alone, under ſuch regulations and reſtrictions as the General Aſſembly may preſcribe. The General Aſſembly may veſt the appointment of inferior officers in the Governor, the courts of juſtice, or in ſuch other manner as they may by law eſtabliſh.

Sect. III. Freedom of the preſs and trial by jury ſhall remain inviolate.

Sect. IV. All perſons ſhall be entitled to the benefit of the writ *Habeas Corpus.*

Sect. V. All perſons ſhall have the free exerciſe of religion, without being obliged to contribute to the ſupport of any religious profeſſion but their own.

Sect. VI. Eſtates ſhall not be entailed, and when a perſon dies inteſtate, leaving a wife and children, the wife ſhall have a child's ſhare, or her dower, at her option; if there be no wife, the eſtate ſhall be equally divided among the children and their legal repreſentatives of the firſt degree. The diſtribution of all other inteſtate eſtates may be regulated by law.

Sect. VII. At the general election for members of Aſſembly, in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-four, the electors in each county ſhall elect three perſons to repreſent them in a Convention, for the purpoſe of taking into conſideration the alterations neceſſary to be made in this conſtitution, who ſhall meet at ſuch time and place as the General Aſſembly may appoint; and if two thirds of the whole number ſhall meet and concur, they ſhall proceed to agree on ſuch alterations and amendments as they may think proper. Provided, that after two thirds ſhall have concurred to proceed to alterations and amendments, a majority ſhall determine on the particulars of ſuch alterations and amendments.

Sect. VIII. This conſtitution ſhall take effect, and be in full force, on the firſt Monday in October next, after the adoption of the ſame; and the Executive ſhall be authoriſed to alter the time for the ſitting of the Superior Courts, ſo that the ſame may not interfere with the annual elections in the reſpective counties, or the meeting of the firſt General Aſſembly.

Done at Auguſta, in Convention, the ſixth day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-nine, and in the year of the ſovereignty and independence of the United States, the thirteenth.

WILLIAM GIBBONS, *Preſident,*
And Delegate from Chatham.

Aſa Emanuel, Juſtus H. Scheuber, *Chatham.*
Benjamin Lamer, John Green, N. Brownſon, *Effingham.*
David Emanuel, Hugh Lawſon, William Little, *Burke.*
Abraham Marſhall, W. F. Booker, Leonard Marbury, *Richmond.*
John Talbot, Jeremiah Walker, *Wilkes.*
Lauchlan M'Intoſh, *Liberty.*
Alexander Biſſet, *Glynn.*
Jared Irwin, John Watts, Joſhua Williams, *Waſhington.*
Middleton Woods, *Franklin.*
Joſeph Carmichael, Henry Karr, *Greene.*

Atteſt. D. LONGSTREET, *Secretary.*

To the FREEMEN *of* PENNSYLVANIA.

Friends and Fellow-Citizens,

IT is one of the principal advantages of our country, that the public mind can always be addreſſed through the medium of a free preſs. When ſubjects of more than common importance are brought before the people, this eaſe of publication ſeems to create a ſort of duty to uſe it with freedom, tho' not without decency and temper. The preſent occaſion, when the ſtate of the queſtion in regard to the conſtitution of Pennſylvania demands our freeſt enquiries and our unreſerved explanations and remarks, naturally gives riſe to ſuch reflexions. It may be reaſonably preſumed that the ſincere friends of the people, whether in the majority or minority, will be well pleaſed with every decent attempt of one ſide to convince the other of its miſtakes, and that the good men of both parties will rejoice to ſee the miſrepreſentations of the wicked or over-zealous, even on their own ſide, detected or explained.

When the majority of the legiſlature ſubmitted to the people the call of a Convention, for the purpoſe of conforming our ſtate conſtitution with that of the Union, it was frequently urged, that no other ſtate had found ſuch a meaſure neceſſary. 'Tis evident that this was a miſtake, for Georgia had ordered a Convention, which has ſince formed a ſtate conſtitution ſimilar to the fœderal conſtitution in ſeveral important points, and particularly in dividing the legiſlative power between two houſes. Virginia, it is expected, will do the ſame. But Pennſylvania and Georgia ſtood in greater need of ſuch an alteration than any other ſtate in the Union, for both their frames of government were more repugnant to the conſtitution of the United States than any of their ſiſter ſtates. The conſtitution of Pennſylvania has a *numerous* executive, without reſponſibility----The United States have a *ſingle* executive officer, of great reſponſibility. Pennſylvania has an *unchecked* and *unbalanced* legiſlature---The United States have a well *balanced* legiſlature. The Aſſembly of Pennſylvania can raiſe their own wages when they pleaſe, and can make offices, and reſign their ſeats to accept them----The fœderal conſtitution prohibits theſe things. The Pennſylvania Judges are not independent, but the fœderal Judges are required to be ſo. The Pennſylvania conſtitution deprives the members of a particular church of the rights of freemen--The fœderal conſtitution forbids ſuch violations of the privileges of our fellow citizens; and many other inſtances may be adduced, wherein the fœderal conſtitution proceeds upon juſt and free principles, to which the ſtate conſtitution ſhould be made to conform.

An aſſertion has been very injudiciouſly made, that the meaſure of a convention was urged only by thoſe who were oppoſed to the late revolution. But thoſe, who riſk ſuch declarations, muſt be weak indeed, and regardleſs of their duty to truth and to the people. The Preſident of the State the Speaker of the Aſſembly, the Vice-Preſident, the Chief Juſtice, the Judge of the Admiralty, many of the moſt diſtinguiſhed officers of the late army, of the navy, and of the militia, and many of the moſt zealous and active private citizens, and many of the original public creditors, are avowedly in the majority for calling a convention, which the petitions to the Honorable the General Aſſembly and other public papers will prove in due time.

Many good people have miſtaken the meaning of that part of our preſent conſtitution, which relates to *the Council of Cenſors.* They have erroneouſly ſuppoſed that the conſtitution provides that mode *only*, and forbids any other. But this is really not the caſe, for it declares, in ſeveral places, that the people have the right, *at all times*, to alter and amend their conſtitution, and the minority of the Aſſembly have *explicitly* admitted this to be the caſe. When the conſtitution was formed, it was ſuppoſed expedient that the people ſhould, once in ſeven years, be *obliged* to examine the ſtate of their liberties and the conduct of their rulers, and therefore, though they could at all times alter their form of government, the conſtitution provided the Council of Cenſors, that they might not forget to conſider the ſituation and nature of their government. In addition to the acknowledgement of the minority in the aſſembly, that the people have a right to call a convention, we know that the legiſlature did call a convention in 1787, of their own authority, and that the friends of the conſtitution did not oppoſe its being done, though they wiſhed it poſtponed till the meeting of the new houſe.

The remonſtrance and reſolutions againſt the call of the propoſed Convention ſet forth, that the people will be thrown into a ſtate of nature, if it ſhould be called. It is but reaſonable to aſk them, why we were not thrown into a ſtate of nature when the Convention met in 1787, and why that objection was not made to that Convention. But it is eaſy to prove, from reaſon, that this is a very ill-conſidered aſſertion. The people of Pennſylvania are engaged in a contract (called the ſtate conſtitution) which will continue to bind them and keep them *in a ſtate of civil ſociety* till another is provided in its ſtead, or they agree to diſſolve it. By one of the clauſes of this contract, or conſtitution (which ſecures to the people a right to amend it at any time) they can call the propoſed Convention, and that Convention, while ſitting, will hold its authority from the people *under the preſent conſtitution.* Whatever form that body ſhall adopt will be of force from the day on which it ſhall be finally ratified, and one of its operations will be, to repeal all ſuch parts of the preſent conſtitution as diſagree with its form and meaning. Juſt ſuch was our national ſituation, in regard to the old confederation and the new conſtitution of the United States. No body ſaid, or thought, that the meeting of the General Convention threw us into a ſtate of nature, or diſſolved the Union. On the contrary, the old Congreſs proceeded to act as uſual through the remainder of the year 1787, through the whole of 1788, and until that day in 1789, which was fixed for commencing the operations of the new government. Happily, the ſcience of politics is now ſo well underſtood, and the practice is ſo well known and familiar, that the moſt important changes, when made with wiſdom and temper, are conducted with as perfect order and regularity as the moſt common proceedings of government. Hence it was, that the late important revolution in our fœderal affairs was conducted without confuſion; and hence may it be, that the good people of Pennſylvania will reviſe, and, if they ſhall ſo determine, amend their ſtate conſtitution in tranquility.

Whatever may be your opinions, my fellow-citizens, upon the ſubject now before you, I feel an anxiety that your conduct ſhould be the reſult of cool reflection, and that it ſhould not be marked with any unkindneſs to each other, nor with any indecorum towards thoſe whom God and yourſelves have for the time ſet over you. It will be ſeen at once, that I have in view to caution you againſt the warm and indecent remonſtrance and reſolutions that have been formed on this occaſion in one or two of the midland counties of the ſtate. It were much to be wiſhed, however explicit and firm the framers of thoſe papers might have been, that they had not expreſſed themſelves in terms derogatory to their own and the peoples honor, as connected with that of our Legiſlature. This evil ſtep, however, has taken place. The error which has eſcaped them cannot now be recalled. But it is in your power to diminiſh its ill conſequences, by with-holding your names and your countenance and ſupport from ſo indecent a petition. Be aſſured, my countrymen, that one of the greateſt evils in ſociety is, an inſult from the people to the juſt authority which they themſelves have created. When government is obliged to ſubmit to ſuch treatment, it muſt ſubject the ſtate to utter contempt; but happily, in the preſent caſe, that fate awaits thoſe individuals only, who may commit ſuch acts of raſhneſs and indecency.

Among a religious people, meaſures, which are aſſerted to involve a violation of an oath, naturally create ſome degree of prejudice againſt them, although they may be right in themſelves. Hence it is that ſo much ſtreſs was laid upon the oath to the conſtitution, when the Aſſembly firſt ſubmitted this matter to the people. But it is now evident, that the oath was not fully conſidered in connexion with the conſtitution, but that only that part of the frame of government was taken into view which provides for the Council of Cenſors, and that part which (according to reaſon and its own plain words) ſecures to the people the right of amending the conſtitution at any time, was not at all attended to. This clauſe is perfectly reconcilable to the oath, to reaſon, and to the true principles of free government, which is not the caſe with the other, that relates to the ſeptennial Council of Cenſors. For if the Convention of 1776 had a power to ſuſpend the rights of the people for *ſeven* years, under any circumſtances of emergency, they might do ſo for *ſeventy and ſeven*; and had it been diſcovered that the conſtitution contained a principle that would be deſtructive of liberty, or religion itſelf, according to the preſent aſſertion, it could not be altered for ſeven years. This no ſerious man can approve of or admit, and we are obliged to recur to the other clauſe, which ſecures to the people the full and abſolute power of altering the conſtitution at any time. It is plain then, that thoſe officers of government, who have thought themſelves bound by the oath, have miſtaken its meaning. But, if the members of the Council, the Aſſembly, and the Judges had really been reſtrained by the oath, that bar to calling a convention could not be ſaid to ſtand in the way of *the people*. *They* have not taken ſuch an oath. They have only abjured the Britiſh King, and ſworn to maintain the independence of this commonwealth.

If any doubt could have exiſted about the true nature of the obligation of the oath, the Convention of 1787, called without any further authority or ſanction than that now propoſed, muſt clear up the queſtion. No clauſe in the ſtate conſtitution provided for that body, if it will not provide for the Convention now propoſed. If that could be lawfully called without the recommendation of a Council of Cenſors, ſo can another. The moſt active and warm friends of the ſtate conſtitution acknowledged, on the floor of the Aſſembly, that a Convention ought to be called in 1787. The gentlemen of the conſtitutional party throughout the ſtate permitted themſelves to be voted for----many took great pains to ſecure their elections, as their conſtituents well know---many were choſen----*all* who were elected took their ſeats, and received wages for their ſervices, as repreſentatives of the people of Pennſylvania, in a Convention not recommended by a Council of Cenſors. Why did they not *then* diſſent, proteſt, and addreſs the people againſt the conſtitutionality of calling a Convention?---Why did they not *then* (as now) charge their opponents with a violation of their oaths?---Why did they not *themſelves* purſue that conduct, in regard to their *own* oaths, which they now ſay the ſame form of words, *the ſame* oath, preſcribes to the preſent majority. Can reaſonable men expect a ſenſible and honeſt people to overlook this ſtriking inconſiſtency, or will the ſober freemen of Pennſylvania be led into heated remonſtrances and reſolutions by ſuch contradictory arguments? Will they not rather withdraw their confidence from men, with whom the ſacred and well conſidered forms of ſolemn oaths mean *one* thing in 1787 and *another* in 1789. It is the bounden duty of a virtuous and independent people to ſhew a marked diſapprobation of every attempt to ſport with ſacred things.

When the perſecuted members of the diſſenting Churches of Britain firſt ſought an aſylum in America, the venerable founder of Pennſylvania made complete proviſion for the rights of conſcience and religious liberty, and thus our conſtitution remained till the late revolution. The preſent conſtitution of Pennſylvania declares theſe privileges to remain indefeaſibly in the people; yet the frame of government, in violation of theſe preſcriptive, unalienable and almoſt ſacred rights, denies them to the members of the Hebrew Church. The American war was juſtifiably and prudently commenced to oppoſe ſome inconſiderable impoſts, which, if ſubmitted to, would have been uſed to eſtabliſh the right of laying them in the Britiſh parliament. It was juſtly argued, that *the rate* of the duty was not the object, but the extreme danger of the principle. Shall we then ſo ſoon forget our own poſitions, and, while our country is yet bleeding from the wounds received in that virtuous ſtruggle for her civil rights, ſhall we continue to violate *the religious rights* of our fellow citizens? Tis' in vain to urge that they are but a ſingle Church, and that the injury is therefore little felt. This reaſoning, when applied to the duty on tea, was treated as *inſidious*, and the act impoſing that duty was juſtly conſidered as *hoſtile to civil liberty*. Is it not manifeſt then, upon our own principles, that the frame of government of Pennſylvania is equally hoſtile to *religious liberty*; and will any pious man, or any ſincere whig, unneceſſarily defer the period of reviſion?

Another unobſerved danger exiſts in our ſtate conſtitution, which requires immediate conſideration. The Supreme Executive Council is ſo formed, and ſo *guarded*, that, whatever may be its miſconduct, many caſes may occur in which the members cannot be impeached, and of courſe not puniſhed. Let us ſuppoſe the Aſſembly to paſs an act within their acknowledged conſtitutional powers, and that they tranſmit it to the Council for immediate execution, the commonwealth being in extreme danger from an inſurrection; the Council, we will ſuppoſe, refuſe to execute the law, and the ſtate conſequently ſuffers deeply. The members of the Council cannot be impeached, for there is *no* court in which to impeach them, but their own body. Surely, ſuch a conſtitution requires reviſion and amendment. Let us then, in the ſpirit of equal liberty, join, like affectionate fellow citizens, in a general application to our friends and neighbours to ſign the memorial to our Legiſlature, praying them to fix a time for electing a Convention to improve the conſtitution of the ſtate.

A FRIEND OF LIBERTY AND SOCIETY.

An ACT *for laying a DUTY on GOODS, WARES and MERCHANDIZE, imported into the* UNITED STATES.

WHEREAS it is neceſſary for the ſupport of Government, for the diſcharge of the debts of the United States, and the encouragement and protection of Manufactures, that Duties be laid on Goods, Wares and Merchandize imported:

BE it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the UNITED STATES of America, in Congreſs aſſembled, That from and after the firſt day of Auguſt next enſuing, the ſeveral duties herein after mentioned ſhall be laid on the following Goods, Wares and Merchandize, imported into the United States, from any foreign port, or place, that is to ſay:

	Cents.
On all diſtilled ſpirits of Jamaica proof, imported from any kingdom or country whatſoever, per gallon,	10
On all other diſtilled ſpirits, per gallon,	8
On molaſſes, per gallon,	2½
On Madeira wine, per gallon,	18
On all other wines, per gallon,	10
On every gallon of beer, ale or porter, in caſks,	5
On all cyder, beer, ale or porter, in bottles, per dozen,	20
On malt, per buſhel,	10
On brown ſugars, per lb.	1
On loaf ſugars, per lb.	3
On all other ſugars, per lb.	1½
On coffee, per lb.	2½
On cocoa, per lb.	1
On all candles of tallow, per lb.	2
On all candles of wax or ſpermaceti, per lb.	6
On cheeſe, per lb.	4
On ſoap, per lb.	2
On boots, per pair,	50
On all ſhoes, ſlippers or goloſhoes made of leather, per pair,	7
On all ſhoes or ſlippers of ſilk or ſtuff, per pair,	10
On cables, per 112 wt.	75
On tarred cordage, per 112 wt.	75
On untarred ditto, and yarn, for every 112 wt.	90
On twine or pack-thread, per 112 wt.	200
On all ſteel, unwrought, per 112 wt.	56
On all nails and ſpikes, per lb.	1
On ſalt, per buſhel,	6
On manufactured tobacco, per lb.	6
On ſnuff, per lb.	10
On Indigo, per lb.	16
On wool and cotton cards, per dozen,	50
On coal, per buſhel,	2
On pickled fiſh, per barrel,	75
On dried fiſh, per quintal,	50
On all teas imported from China or India, in ſhips built in the United States, and belonging to a citizen or citizens thereof, or in ſhips or veſſels built in foreign countries, and on the 16th day of May laſt wholly the property of a citizen or citizens of the United States, and ſo continuing until the time of importation, as follows:	
On bohea tea, per lb.	6
On all ſouchong or other black teas, per lb.	10
On all hyſon teas, per lb.	20
On all other green teas, per lb.	12
On all teas imported from Europe, in ſhips or veſſels built in the United States, and belonging wholly to a citizen or citizens thereof, or in ſhips or veſſels built in foreign countries, and on the 16th day of May laſt wholly the property of a citizen or citizens of the United States, and ſo continuing until the time of importation, as follows:	
On bohea tea, per lb.	8
On all ſouchong or other black teas, per lb.	13
On all hyſon teas, per lb.	26
On all other green teas, per lb.	16
On all teas imported in any other manner than as above mentioned, as follows:	
On bohea tea, per lb.	15
On all ſouchong, or other black teas, per lb.	22
On all hyſon teas, per lb.	45
On all other green teas, per lb.	27
On all goods, wares and merchandize, other than teas imported from China or India, in ſhips not built in the United States, and not wholly the property of a citizen or citizens thereof, nor in veſſels built in foreign countries, and on the 16th day of May laſt wholly the property of a citizen or citizens of the United States, and ſo continuing until the time of importation,	12½ p. c. ad val.
On all looking glaſſes, window, and other glaſs, except black quart bottles,	10 p. c. ad val.
On all china, ſtone and earthen ware,	
On gun-powder,	
On all paints ground in oil,	
On ſhoe and knee-buckles,	
On gold and ſilver lace and on gold and ſilver leaf,	
On all blank books,	Seven and a half per cent. ad valorem.
On all writing, printing or wrapping paper, paper hangings and paſteboard,	
On all cabinet wares,	
On all buttons,	
On all ſaddles,	
On all gloves of leather,	
On all hats of beaver, fur, wool, or mixture of either,	
On all millinery, ready made,	
On all caſtings of iron, and upon ſlit and rolled iron,	
On all leather tanned or tawed, and all manufactures of leather, except ſuch as ſhall be otherwiſe rated,	
On canes, walking ſticks and whips,	
On cloathing ready made,	
On all bruſhes,	
On gold, ſilver and plated ware, and on jewellery and paſte work,	
On anchors, and on all wrought tin and pewter ware,	
On all playing cards, per pack,	10 cents.

On every coach, chariot, or other four wheel carriage, and on every chaiſe, ſolo, or other two wheel carriage, or parts thereof, 15 per cent. ad valorem.

On all other goods, wares, and merchandize, 5 per centum on the value thereof, at the time and place of importation, except as follows:

Salt-petre, tin in pigs, tin plates, lead, old pewter, braſs, iron and braſs wire, copper in plates, wool, cotton, dying woods, and dying drugs, raw hides, beaver, and all other furs, and deer ſkins.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That from and after the firſt day of December, which ſhall be in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety, there ſhall be laid a duty on every one hundred and twelve pounds weight of hemp imported as aforeſaid, of ſix cents; and on cotton per pound three cents.

And be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That all the duties paid, or ſecured to be paid, upon any of the goods, wares, and merchandize, as aforeſaid, except on diſtilled ſpirits, other than brandy and geneva, ſhall be returned or diſcharged, upon ſuch of the ſaid goods, wares or merchandize, as ſhall, within twelve months after payment made, or ſecurity given, be exported to any country without the limits of the United States, as ſettled by the late treaty of peace; except one per centum on the amount of the ſaid duties, in conſideration of the expence which ſhall have accrued by the entry and ſafe keeping thereof.

And be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That there ſhall be allowed and paid on every quintal of dried, and on every barrel of pickled fiſh, of the fiſheries of the United States, and on every barrel of ſalted proviſion of the United States, exported to any country without the limits thereof, in lieu of a drawback of the duties impoſed on the importation of the ſalt employed and expended therein, viz.

On every quintal of dried fiſh, five cents.

On every barrel of pickled fiſh, five cents.

On every barrel of ſalted proviſions, five cents.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That a diſcount of ten per cent. on all the duties impoſed by this act ſhall be allowed on ſuch goods, wares, and merchandize, as ſhall be imported in veſſels built in the United States, and which ſhall be wholly the property of a citizen or citizens thereof, or in veſſels built in foreign countries, and on the ſixteenth day of May laſt wholly the property of a citizen or citizens of the United States, and ſo continuing till the time of importation.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That this act ſhall continue and be in force until the firſt day of June, which ſhall be in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-ſix, and from thence until the end of the next ſucceeding ſeſſion of Congreſs which ſhall be held thereafter, and no longer.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.*

Approved---July 4, 1789.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, *Preſident of the United States.*

Proceedings of Congreſs.

Houſe *of* Repreſentatives *of the* United States.

FRIDAY, July 3, 1789.

In committee of the whole---

The bill to regulate the collection of the impoſt ſtill under conſideration.

The clauſe which reſtricts foreign ſhips to particular enumerated ports, it was moved ſhould be ſtruck out---this occaſioned ſome debate, the ſubſtance of which occurred in theformer diſcuſſion of the ſame ſubject---this motion was finally withdrawn.

Mr. Gerry then introduced a motion, the purport of which was, that the names of the particular ports which were the object of the above motion, ſhould be ſtruck out, and the following words be ſubſtituted, "nor ſhall any foreign veſſel enter or unlade, but at thoſe ports, to which a Collector, Naval-Officer, and Surveyor is appointed.---This alſo, after ſome converſation, was negatived.

The committee then proceeded in diſcuſſing the bill---ſeveral ports were added to the liſt at which foreign veſſels may enter.---The committee having made further progreſs---roſe---the chairman reported---and the Houſe adjourned till Monday.

MONDAY, July 6, 1789.

A letter to the Speaker, from his Excellency Beverly Randolph, Governor of Virginia, encloſing an account of the exports and imports of that ſtate, from January 20, 1788, to January 20, 1789, was read, and referred to the committee appointed to prepare eſtimates, &c.

A memorial from Andrew Ellicott, ſurveyor, addreſſed to both Houſes of Congreſs, introduced by Mr. Page, was read, and referred to a committee conſiſting of Mr. Page, Mr. Scott and Mr. Baldwin.

A motion which had lain on the table ſince the beginning of laſt month, for prefixing a correct copy of the conſtitution of the United States to the firſt volume of the Laws, was called for by Mr. White. The vote being taken upon the ſame, it paſſed in the affirmative, and was ſent to the Senate for their concurrence.

A meſſage was received from the Preſident by his Secretary, Mr. Lear, who informed, that he was directed by the Preſident to return to the Honorable Houſe the bill, which had paſſed the two branches of the legiſlature, impoſing duties on goods, wares and merchandize, imported into the United States, to which the Preſident had affixed his ſignature of approbation.

In committee of the whole on the bill to regulate the collection of the impoſt.

Mr. Trumbull in the chair.

Further progreſs was made in the diſcuſſion: the committee roſe after 3 o'clock, and had leave to ſit again to-morrow----Mr. Wadſworth had leave of abſence for a fortnight.

The Houſe then adjourned, to meet to-morrow at ten o'clock.

TUESDAY, July 7, 1789.

The Houſe met agreeably to adjournment.

In committee of the whole on the bill to regulate the collection of the impoſt.

Mr. Trumbull in the chair.

Very conſiderable progreſs was made in the further diſcuſſion of this lengthy bill this day; but there was not ſufficient time to finiſh it. The committee therefore roſe.

The Chairman reported progreſs, and aſked leave to ſit again.

A meſſage was received from the Senate by their Secretary, informing, that they had appointed a committee to join with a committee of the Hon. Houſe, to examine the enrolled bill laying a duty on tonnage, and to preſent the ſame to the Preſident for his approbation; alſo, that they had concurred in the vote of the Hon. Houſe, for prefixing the conſtitution to the publication of the laws of the United States.

Mr. Contee deſired leave of abſence for four weeks--which was granted.

The Houſe then adjourned till to-morrow morning, 10 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, July 8.

The Houſe being met, they reſolved themſelves into a committee of the whole, on the bill for collecting the impoſt; but, not having time to complete the ſame, they roſe, and reported progreſs, and the Houſe adjourned until to-morrow, 10 o'clock.

THURSDAY, July 9.

The Houſe in committee reſumed the conſideration of the bill for regulating the collection of the impoſt, and made ſome further progreſs.

FRIDAY, July 10, 1789.

In committee of the whole on the bill to regulate the collection of the impoſt.

The diſcuſſion of the bill was compleated this day---when the committee roſe.

Upon motion it was voted, That the chairman's report ſhould be received to-morrow.

Upon motion of Mr. Thatcher it was voted, That 100 copies of the eſtimate of ſupplies for 1789, as reported by the committee, ſhould be printed for the accommodation of the members.

Mr. Parker had leave of abſence for one month, and Mr. Trumbull for a fortnight. Adjourned.

SATURDAY, July 11, 1789.

The Houſe, according to order, took up the report of the committee of the whole on the bill for collecting the impoſt, and having gone through and agreed to the amendments to the ſame ordered it to be engroſſed for a third reading this day.

QUEBEC, March 23.

On Thurſday evening, the 12th, arrived here, from Fredericton, by a new route, Lord Edward Fitzgerald, Major of the 54th regiment, part of which is ſtationed at Frederiꝺton, and another gentleman of the ſame regiment; they came in 35 days from Frederiꝺton; his Lordſhip was 31 days in ſnow ſhoes, and 30 days without ſeeing a houſe. We hear his Lordſhip travelled by a compaſs, and brought a blank map, in which he has marked the mountains he explored, and every other neceſſary obſervation of moment. The reſpectable citizens of Quebec, we have the pleaſure to acquaint our readers, have paid his Lordſhip the attention due to his rank, in return for the honour of his viſit to this quarter.

NEWBURY-PORT, July 1.

By letters to a gentleman in this town, received laſt week, from a gentleman of the firſt character in Marietta, we learn, that a great number of ſettlers arrived the Spring paſt---that they are very induſtrious, and that their improvements do them great honour. The ſame letters aſſure us, that the Indians of the eleven tribes, who came in to the treaty the laſt winter, continue very friendly---And that the murder of Capt. King was not, as reported, in the city, but ſome way down the river---it is ſuppoſed to have been committed by ſome of the natives, who are at war with Kentucky---and that every exertion was making by General Harmar, the Directors, and the friendly Indians, to find out the murderer.

A letter of a late date from a gentleman in one of the ſouthern States, to his friend in this town, ſays," A young woman, in a paſſion, lately jumped out of an upper window upon the pavement. Her bruiſe by the fall occaſioned a *Lock Jaw*---No force could open her mouth---A large vial was highly charged with Electrical Fluid, and diſcharged upon her jaws---inſtantly her mouth flew open, and ſhe recovered.

NEW-YORK, July 8.

The buſineſs of legiſlation for this extenſive continent opens a boundleſs field of contemplation to the reflecting mind. When it is conſidered what a variety of objects is preſented to the attention of our civil fathers - how apparently diſcordant the intereſts of the ſeveral ſtates---what deep rooted prejudices exiſt in the minds of many upon this ſubject, producing conſequences which give as it were a real exiſtence to this incompatibility of intereſts---the extenſive and complicate nature of thoſe ſyſtems which are neceſſary in arranging the finances---eſtabliſhing the great executive departments---forming plans of revenue, and fixing the regulations inſeparably connected with thoſe plans---and all theſe to be ſo far adapted to the habits and diſpoſitions of the people of the ſeveral ſtates, as to ſecure a ſuceſsful operation to the new government. I ſay, when theſe things are properly conſidered, it will appear, that abilities, labour, patience, and deep inveſtigation, are requiſite on the part of adminiſtration; and candour, good humour, and a reaſonable acquieſcence are equally required from the people, to give efficacy to the laws, and ſucceſs to the work of their own hands.

At this important and highly intereſting period of the American hiſtory, the public mind ſhould be conſtantly attentive to the great objects that preſent themſelves on every hand---the future operation of that ſyſtem of government, which the *people* have adopted, will receive a tincture from the reception which it firſt meets with from the collective body of the citizens: Every poſſible method is taken to convey to all parts of the union, the earlieſt and moſt authentic information of governmental proceedings---the *ſprings*, the *motives* on which public deciſions are founded are fully diſcloſed---ſo that it evidently appears, that the real intereſts of the people are the principal object of purſuit to thoſe whom the people have deputed to ſuperintend their concerns---and it rationally follows, that a full acquieſcence in their determinations will give a *tone*, a *complexion* to the government of the union, which ſhall enſure the dignity, proſperity, and happineſs of this great people.

Government is perhaps as difficult a ſubject as any upon which the faculties of the human mind can be employed.---For although it is evidently deſigned to be the medium of almoſt every bleſſing, that gives worth to exiſtence, yet too many are diſpoſed to conſider it as the reſult of human weakneſs, and an unhappy neceſſity.---This ſentiment has found ſo many ſucceſsful advocates, that there is reaſon to ſuppoſe the contrary opinion will require the long continued labour of the patriot to obtain an univerſal aſcendency-- but this difficulty is not the moſt formidable that the friends of government have no encounter:---The infinite variety of ideas, as to the beſt methods to obtain the beſt ends which prevail in the minds of thoſe who ſubſcribe to the ſentiment, that government is the effect of the wiſdom and goodneſs of Divine Providence, occaſion great delays, and thoſe inefficient ſyſtems, which too generally defeat the public expectation.

The Impoſt Bill, having received the ſignature of the Preſident, will ſoon be a law of the United States in operation.---The importance of this act has occaſioned a lengthy inveſtigation of its principles, and every clauſe has received the fulleſt diſcuſſion; it is therefore to be hoped, that it will meet with univerſal approbation.---The ſcale of the duties is formed upon that happy medium, which is commonly the reſult of mutual conceſſion, and which, in matters of revenue, experience has always proved to be juſt, politic and moſt productive.

We are informed, that on Wedneſday ſe'nnight a heavy thunder ſquall paſſed over Red Hook from the weſt or ſouth-weſt; and that the lightning ſtruck the top of a tree on the farm of Judge Hoffman, and killed three valuable horſes that were under it.

The pithineſs of the following remark will recommend it to all true fœderaliſts. "Heaven forbid any conventions for a while! I dread the work of fifteen hundred reformers in the preſent fluctuation of ſentiments. If we muſt at all amend, I pray for merely amuſing amendments; a little frothy garniſh. But why do we not rather ſit down as brothers, and feaſt on the ſubſtantial meat, for which we have faſted ſo long!"

Extract of a letter from Mansfield, (Connecticut) dated June 18.

"The loſſes ſuſtained here by the late extraordinary flood, were two fulling mills, ſeven bridges, ſundry mill-dams, &c. beſides fences, which were entirely ſwept away on every conſiderable ſtream, of which we have many in this place. The whole damage cannot be aſcertained, but believe it to be, in public and private property, to the amount of near one thouſand pounds.--The rains began about 6 o'clock on Wedneſday morning, the 10th inſtant, and continued until about 4 on Thurſday morning; the latter part of the time was a ſeries of thunder ſhowers, with very little intermiſſion;----The rivers ſwelled between three and four feet perpendicular height, beyond the memory of any perſon now living---graſs and corn is much damaged.

"The bridges and mills carried away were chiefly on Mount Hope and Fenton's rivers, before, and after they form their junction---one bridge only from the Willomantic river; the highways were in many places rendered entirely impaſſable, and the ſmall ſtreams were raiſed to ſuch a degree, as to carry off almoſt every thing that obſtructed the ſurpriſing torrents, that for ſeveral hours rolled down and ſpread from their torn channels.---Happily no lives were loſt."

ELIZABETH-TOWN, July 8.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New-Jerſey, to his friend in New-York, dated June 30.

"The report of the committee, for aſcertaining the wages of Congreſs, will, I believe, throw this country into a flame.

"I have not heard a perſon ſpeak of it, but with indignation and reſentment.---We generally conſider it as utterly inconſiſtent with every idea we have had of a republican government.

"Where is there a precedent, either in Europe or America, of ſuch wages to legiſlators? That given to the late Congreſs cannot by any means be conſidered as ſuch. They were not properly legiſlators at all, but rather a council for the ſtates. They were choſen in the moſt perilous times America ever ſaw.---Every man, whoſe name was enrolled among that body, was ſure, had the Britiſh ſucceeded againſt us, of a forfeiture, both of life and eſtate. And after the peace we were from year to year expecting a new form of government, and as their number was ſmall, and each paid by their own ſtate, their wages were not much attended to, though in ſome ſtates it was reduced, notwithſtanding in the war it was in many ſtates near a third lower than the committee has now fixed it.

"The Britiſh Parliament, if my information be right, cannot by law demand more than ſix ſhillings per day ſterling for their ſervices, and our councils and aſſemblies throughout the continent, previous to the revolution, had but from ſix to ten ſhillings per day currency, and we had frequently among them men of the firſt abilities. Where then will theſe gentlemen find a precedent for ſuch wages? or do they want none?

"In ſhort, we conſider the wages, reported by the committee, at leaſt double what it ought to be; and I am fully of opinion, that if the report is adopted by the Houſe, and enacted into a law, it will be attended with more ſerious conſequences than perhaps thoſe gentlemen are aware of.

"We were in hopes that the example ſet by our worthy Preſident, in his excellent ſpeech to the two Houſes, would have reſtrained them, when deliberating upon their own wages, to a moderate compenſation for their time and expences; but how greatly are we diſappointed, when we find that the quantum fixed by the committee is at leaſt double what we have any reaſon to ſuppoſe each member could make by his attention to his own buſineſs at home.

"The abſurdity of making the Speaker's wages higher than any other member is obvious to every perſon, who is the leaſt acquainted with legiſlation; except that of being confined to a punctual attendance on the hours the Houſe ſits (and which by the by every good member will conſider as his duty alſo) the Speaker's is one of the eaſieſt births in the Houſe. He is never upon a committee, nor is it ever expected he will draw any of the bills or meſſages. Twelve dollars per diem, or ſeventeen hundred and ſixty two pounds per annum, may be viewed as a pretty annuity by the gentleman who is to receive it, but, with the addition of near nine hundred a year to each of the other members, will be conſidered in a very different light by the poor mechanic and labourer---who fought our battles in the late war---who muſt contribute to the payment of it, and many of whoſe families muſt ſubſiſt annually on leſs than the twentieth part of that ſum.

"I hope for the honor of this ſtate, that none of the members from it, if they were on the committee, voted for the wages reported. Had I been a member of it, I ſhould have moved for a reſolve to have been added to the report, ſimilar to that of Rehoboam's reſolution, by the advice of the young men, delivered to the Iſraelites upon the death of his father.

"Such wages may enable our repreſentatives to live away and ſupport a Theatre; but, without any pretenſions to a ſpirit of prophecy, we may venture to affirm, that under ſuch expence of government, neither the defence of the ſtates will properly be provided for, nor the public debts paid, unleſs by taxation, that will reduce the people to buttermilk and potatoes for their daily fare.

"To hold up an expence of near ninety thouſand pounds per annum for the wages of the legiſlators, only, to thoſe ſtates who have not yet adopted the new conſtitution, at a time that they are inviting them to come in, is ſtrange policy indeed.

"I have been a warm fœderaliſt from the beginning, and it is well known that the ſtate to which I belong adopted the conſtitution unanimouſly without propoſing a ſingle amendment; I am therefore the more deeply concerned to ſee any thing done, even by a committee of that body, which will have a tendency to prejudice the minds of the people againſt the new government."

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 15.

From the progreſs of ſettlements beyond the limits of Pennſylvania, the ſtate will for ever hereafter be ſafe, it is expected, from Indian excurſions, in caſe of another war.

Every good citizen muſt rejoice in the acceſſions that are now taking place of New-England ſettlers, upon the new lands in Pennſylvania. They are not only an induſtrious people, but they carry with them, wherever they go, the ſober habits they derived from their anceſtors. They are particularly careful in eſtabliſhing ſchools, and in educating their youth in the principles of religion. They moreover love liberty, and underſtand the moſt effectual means of preſerving it.

A correſpondent obſerves, that ſwine running at large in towns is ſuch a nuiſance, as occaſioned a law to be paſſed in Pennſylvania ſo early as the year 1705, forfeiting them, one half to the people taking them up, and the other half to the uſe of the poor. This wholeſome law has, of late years, been neglected, and, to the diſgrace of this city, thoſe filthy animals are ſuffered to run at large in its ſtreets. He hopes that the corporation, among other wiſe regulations, will cauſe this law to be enforced.

A late London paper ſays, that at Rukenſdoeff, a village in Sileſia, the following lamentable fact lately happened:---

A poor woman, who was bathing her infant in the houſe, heard, at ſome diſtance, the cries of her ſon, a boy about ten or twelve years of age. She ran out, found him proſtrate on the ground, and mortally wounded by a knife which he held in his hand when he fell. Pierced with grief, the unhappy mother raiſed him up, and returned to her infant---The child had fallen into the tub of water, and was drowned!---At that moment the huſband came in; and, furious at the ſight of his children, one of them dead, and the other weltering in his blood, he ſeized his wretched wife, and killed her on the ſpot. Then, ſmitten with with horror and remorſe, he finiſhed this dreadful tragedy, by putting an end to his miſery with the very weapon that had drank the blood of a beloved partner.

Extract of a letter from Charleſton, (South-Carolina,) dated June 28.

"Our preſent crop of rice promiſes to be the moſt abundant we have known for many years paſt, and we flatter ourſelves the price will be ſo low as to encourage ſhipments, with a proſpect of great advantage.----Rice 11s. per cwt. Tobacco 17s. per cwt."

On Saturday laſt departed this life, in the 48th year of her age, after a long and painful indiſpoſition, which ſhe bore with great fortitude and chriſtian reſignation, Mrs. MARY PROCTER, the worthy conſort of Colonel Thomas Procter, of this city; and on Sunday evening her remains were depoſited in St. Paul's church yard, attended by a vaſt concourſe of friends and acquaintance.

The ſame day expired, after having alſo endured a ſevere and tedious illneſs, Colonel BENJAMIN G. EYRES, of Kenſington, an eminent, ingenious ſhipwright and maſter builder; and on Monday his corpſe was inhumed in Chriſt-church burial ground. In private life, he was a tender, affectionate huſband, an indulgent parent, a kind maſter, and ſincere friend. In public, let it ſuffice to ſay, that he was an inflexible patriot, and a generous advocate for the liberties of his country. A large train of relatives and friends, the officers of militia, and other reſpectable fellow citizens of various denominations, attended his funeral, deploring the awful occaſion which gave them an opportunity of teſtifying their regard and eſteem for this truly valuable member of ſociety.

On Saturday, the 30th of May laſt, the Rev. Mr. ROBERT KELSAY, Paſtor of the Baptiſt church at Cohanſie, New-Jerſey, departed this life, aged SEVENTY-EIGHT years; *forty-ſix* of which he was a moſt faithful labourer in the Goſpel Miniſtry; *thirty-three* years he had the *ſpecial* charge of Cohanſie church, during which time he baptized, and added to it, on a profeſſion of *their* faith, 176 members; many others, in divers places, where he occaſionally viſited, were thro' him, as an inſtrument, brought to know the *truth* as it is in JESUS.----As a *man* and *companion*, he was amuſing and inſtructive; as a *chriſtian*, animated and exemplary; as a *preacher*, fervent and truly orthodox; warmly engaged in the ſervice of the SANCTUARY, he repaired thither, without intermiſſion, in order to publiſh the glad tidings of peace and ſalvation, 'till a very few Lord's Days previous to his deceaſe.---

He continued on this ſtage of action to a good old age, greatly and dearly beloved by ALL who knew him, of *every* religious community; he died ſincerely lamented, which was evidenced by the very ſolemn attendance of an *amazing* concourſe of people, of all deſcriptions, at his funeral, the Monday following his demiſe.---

"Sure! The laſt end
Of the good man is PEACE. *How calm his* EXIT!
Oh! How HE *long'd*
To have his paſſport ſign'd, and be diſmiſſ'd!
'Tis done; and KELSAY's *happy: His glad* SOUL
Has not a wiſh uncrown'd---Ev'n his lag FLESH
Reſts too in hope, of meeting once again
It's better half, never to ſunder more!
Nor ſhall it hope in vain.---"

Wedneſday, the 8th inſtant, departed this life, in the 44th year of his age, ABEL HINDS, Eſq; a native of the Iſland of Barbados, and the next day his remains were decently interred in Chriſt-Church burial ground, attended by a very reſpectable number of citizens.

Departed this life on Monday, the 22d ultimo, by a flaſh of lightening, as he was returning home from church, (the day before having been communion ſeaſon) ANDREW BRAY, of Kingwood, Hunterdon county, New-Jerſey, in the 76th year of of his age; his remains were decently interred the Wedneſday following in the church yard at Baptiſt-town, attended by a numerous croud of friends and relatives.

* * *

Mill-Stones & Boulting-Cloths

FOR SALE, BY

ROBERT LEWIS & Sons,

At their *Store* and *Mill-Stone* MANUFACTORY on Pine-ſtreet wharff, adjoining the ſtore of George Lattimer.

BURRS in block of the firſt quality, lately imported from France, and now manufacturing into mill-ſtones of all ſizes and dimenſions, *better in quality, and lower in price,* than thoſe imported from England.

COUNTRY MILL-STONES from the American Rock, of an *excellent grit,* and of any ſize that may be ordered.

Alſo, FLINT-STONES of a very good kind, for gudgeons to run upon.

WARRANTED BOULTING-CLOTHS, a complete aſſortment, juſt imported from the manufactory, ſuperior in fabrication and texture to any that we have known imported into America, moſt of which are of *an inferior kind,* and will not anſwer the purpoſes intended.

Apply for Boulting-cloths at Robert Lewis's dwelling-houſe in Spruce-ſtreet, corner of Laurel-court, mid-way between Second and Third-ſtreets. *July* 1789.

WANTED,

(To go to MARYLAND)

A MILLER,

Who underſtands the buſineſs, and can be well recommended.

For further particulars enquire of JOHN WALL, Stamper's Wharff, Philadelphia.

July 13th, 1789. ‡

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, on the 22d inſtant, a negroe man, named WILL, about 40 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, full faced, had on, and took with him, one pair of leather breeches, white wool ſtockings, two ſhirts, two pair of trowſers, new wool hat, and ſmoke-coloured knapſack. Any perſon taking up the ſaid negroe, and ſecuring him in gaol, ſo that he may be had again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

June 29, 1789. ¶ SAMUEL BLYTH,
near Shippenſburg.

Imported, and to be Sold, wholeſale and retail, by

JACOB PARKE,

On the north-ſide of Market, between Front and Second-ſtreets, Philadelphia, a general aſſortment of

Ironmongery, Cutlery, Sadlery, Glaſs, Paints, &c.

AMONGST WHICH ARE

SMITH's anvils, vizes and files, ſawmill, croſs cut, hand and other ſaws, carpenters planes, chiſſels, plane irons and other tools, ſadlers, ſhoemakers, and coopers tools, locks, hinges, bolts, latches, nails, ſprigs, tacks and ſcrews of all kinds, turkey oil-ſtones, frying-pans, ſhovel and tongs, warming-pans, coffee-mills, candleſticks, table knives and forks, Barlow penknives, drawer-furniture and other braſs work, waggon boxes, Crowley and American ſteel, ſheet braſs, bridle bits, ſtirrup irons, girth, ſirſingle and ſtraining webs, ſtaples and plates, curry combs, ſcale beams, ſpades, Spaniſh brown, yellow ochre, Venetian red, Pruſſian blue, vermillion, pummice ſtone, emory, &c. With moſt other kinds of Ironmongery, Cutlery, Sadlery, Glaſs, Paints, &c.

Cadwalader & David Evans,

At their STORE, the ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet, the ſecond door below Fifth-ſtreet, have for ſale, on the moſt reaſonable terms, by WHOLESALE and RETAIL,

LISBON, Teneriffe, and Fayal Wines,
Jamaica Spirit, Weſt India, New England and country rum,
Brandy and Gin,
Anniſeed, Cordial,
Molaſſes, Lamp Oil,
Hyſon, Souchong, and Bohea Teas,
Coffee, Chocolate,
Loaf, Lump, and Muſcovado Sugars,
Rice, Raiſins, Shelled Barley,
Pepper, Alſpice, Ginger,
Cinnamon, Cloves,
Nutmegs, Muſtard,
Indigo, Starch,
Soap, Candles,
Snuff, Tobacco,
Powder, Shot,
Bar Lead, Cotton, &c.

ALSO *Oats, Indian Corn and Shorts, by the Buſhel.*

Philadelphia, June 15th, 1789. †5w

Bank of North-America,

JULY 1, 1789.

AT a meeting of the Directors this day, a dividend of three and one half per cent. on the capital ſtock was declared for the laſt half year, and the ſame will be paid to the ſtockholders or their repreſentatives at any time after the 10th inſtant.

On the 15th day of July, at the Merchant's Coffee-Houſe, in Second-ſtreet, at 12 o'clock, will be expoſed to Public Sale, by the Adminiſtratrix of Joſeph Pemberton, deceaſed, purſuant to an Order of the Orphan's Court,

A VERY valuable Lot of Ground, on the eaſt ſide of Water-ſtreet, near Cheſnut-ſtreet, in front on Water-ſtreet 23 feet, and extending into the river Delaware; bounded northward by Mary Pemberton, and ſouthward by James Pemberton's lots; on which is erected a large brick Store fronting on Water-ſtreet 16 feet, and 45 feet in depth: alſo, two good brick Stores, two ſtories high, extending to the wharff---This lot and the lot northward have the privilege of a cartway acroſs the eaſt end of James Pemberton's lot into Cheſnut-ſtreet.

One third part of the purchaſe money to be paid down, the remainder in four months, when a good title will be made to the purchaſer.

CHARLES JERVIS, Attorney
to the Adminiſtratrix.

Alſo, to be Sold at Private Sale, or exchanged for Real Property in or near this City, either the Whole or Part of----

A VALUABLE Tract of Land, ſituate in Harford county, in the ſtate of Maryland, in a very healthy and pleaſant part of the country, 20 miles from Baltimore, near the Upper Croſs Roads, containing 1552½ acres; it is good wheat land, well watered, and is divided into five Plantations; each accommodated with buildings, orchard and woodland, and a quantity of good meadow is and may be made, the whole is fenced, and its vicinity to Baltimore and Bellair, the county town, as well as ſeveral places of worſhip and mills, render it very valuable. If ſold for caſh, credit will be given for part of the purchaſe money. Apply to

CHARLES JERVIS.

To be SOLD, at private Sale,

A Certain three ſtory brick HOUSE, two rooms on a floor, with a large two ſtory brick Kitchen, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Third-ſtreet from Delaware, the third door below Cherry-ſtreet, containing in breadth on Third-ſtreet 20 feet, and in length or depth 99 feet. For further particulars enquire of Elizabeth Griffith, on the premiſes, or of

WILLIAM POWELL.

Southampton townſhip, Bucks county, July 1, 1789

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Henry Krewſon, Eſq; by bond, note, or otherwiſe, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and all thoſe who have demands againſt the eſtate are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly proved, for ſettlement, to

JONATHAN HOGELAND, ſen. } Executors.
SIMON VANARSTDALL, ſen. }
‖

HARROWGATE.

THE ſubſcriber returns his ſincere thanks to his Friends in particular, and the Public in general, for paſt favors, and ſolicits a continuance of them.

At the inſtance of a number of his friends, he means to have a CONCERT of VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC, with an ILLUMINATION, in imitation of the European *Vauxhall*, to commence on Monday, the 6th of July, at four o'clock, P. M. and conclude preciſely at nine. (If encouragement ſhould be given) it will be continued on every ſucceeding Monday, if the weather is favorable, if not, on the next fair day.

The rural ſituation and many natural beauties of Harrowgate are ſo well known, that a particular deſcription of them is deemed unneceſſary.

It is decorated with ſummer-houſes, arbours, ſeats, &c. and a large new houſe, conſiſting of a number of rooms for large and ſmall parties.

The Mineral Springs, Shower and Plunging Baths, are in the beſt order.

A good and plentiful Table, with Liquor of the beſt quality; Tea, Coffee, Fruit, &c. will be furniſhed on the ſhorteſt notice, and every exertion made to render the entertainment commodious, elegant and agreeable.

Any communication for improvements will be gratefully received and attended to, by the public's moſt obedient and very humble ſervant,

GEORGE ESTERLY.

N. B. The ſubſcriber's light waggon will ſtart on every Monday during the ſeaſon, at four o'clock in the afternoon, from the houſe of Michael Hay, in Race-ſtreet. June 30.

CAUTION.

Lowhill townſhip, Northampton county, June 8, 1789.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber, in the year 1781, purchaſed of Martin Eillert the one moiety of an improvement, together with the appurtenances; moreover, that in year 1782 I have purchaſed of Joſeph Eillert the other moiety of ſaid improvement, in the ſame manner as he held it. The aforeſaid land is ſituate in Lowhill townſhip, Northampton county, and bounded at preſent with Jacob Bachman, John Creeklo, Paul Shoemaker, Peter Frautz, Jacob Dorver, David Kuntz and Philip Feuſtermaker. Whoever has any right or claim to the ſaid land muſt make it appear in ſix weeks from this date, before the ſubſcriber, or thoſe perſons who live at preſent on the ſaid land. So much for information from me, §

CHRISTOPHER EILLERT.

Six Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, a likely Negroe Man, named *Will*, alias *William Brackſton*, about 27 or 28 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high. He took with him two light-coloured, one deep blue, and one green broadcloth coats, buff caſſimer and black ſatten breeches, and a ſilver watch---He writes a good hand, and may have forged a paſs. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Negroe, ſo that I may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by ‡

PHILIP GRAYBLE.

Baltimore, June 4, 1789.

Ten Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, living at Coventry forge, Cheſter county, on the night of the 3d inſtant, (by a certain Patrick Dalton, a wheel-barrow man, who made his eſcape from his keepers at Weſt-Cheſter a few days ago) a handſome black HORSE, 15 hands high, has a few ſaddle marks, trots and canters exceeding well. Said Dalton is a man about 5 feet 6 inches high, and ſquints a good deal. The above reward will be paid to any perſon who will ſecure the horſe and thief, or Six Dollars for the horſe only, paid by

JOHN EVANS.

Coventry Forge, July 4th, 1789. ¶

N. B. It is expected ſaid thief is either gone towards Philadelphia or Baltimore.

Philadelphia, June 20, 1789.

BY virtue of a precept from the Truſtees of the General Loan Office of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the premiſes, on Wedneſday, the 22d day of July next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, two meſſuages or tenements, and lots or pieces of land thereunto belonging, ſituate on Shackamaxon or Kenſington, in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia: one of them lying between Marlborough ſtreet on the eaſt, and another ſtreet or paſſage of 30 feet wide called Crown ſtreet on the weſt, containing in breadth on the ſaid ſtreet 174 feet and 3 inches, and in length 202 feet, being bounded on the eaſt by Marlborough ſtreet, on the north by land formerly of Benjamin Fairman, on the weſt by Crown ſtreet aforeſaid, and on the ſouth by Prince ſtreet.---And the other of ſaid lots lying between Crown ſtreet aforeſaid, on the eaſt by land late of Benjamin Shoemaker, deceaſed, containing in breadth, on Crown ſtreet aforeſaid, 174 feet, and on the weſt end thereof 174 feet and ten inches, and in length on the north ſide thereof 175 feet and 3 inches, and on the ſouth ſide thereof 161 feet and 4 inches, being bounded on the eaſt by Crown ſtreet aforeſaid, on the north by land formerly of Benjamin Fairman, deceaſed, and on the ſouth by Prince ſtreet aforeſaid. Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the property of Zacharias Endreſs (Brewer) by

JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Cheſter county, June 29, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the premiſes, on Monday, the 27th day of July next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in the Manor of Springfield, in the townſhip of Weſt-Nantmill, containing 309 acres, more or leſs; bounded by lands of Samuel Muckelduff, Joſeph Darlington, and others. Taken in execution as the eſtate of John Strong, and to be ſold by

‖ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Cheſter county, June 29, 1789.

BY virtue of a precept from David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; ſole Truſtee of the General Loan Office of (the late province, now ſtate of) Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the premiſes, on Friday, the 31ſt day of July next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Eaſt-Bradford, containing 90 acres, more or leſs; bounded by land of Abiah Taylor, Abraham Taylor and others. Taken in execution as the eſtate of John Taylor, and to be ſold by

§ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Muſtard and Chocolate
MANUFACTORY,

CONTINUED, as formerly done by W. Norton & Co. and M. Norton & Co. who give *thirty-two ſhillings* per buſhel for *good clean Muſtard Seed*, and in proportion for ſmaller quantities, at the ſtore of the deceaſed, now of the ſubſcriber, on the ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet, about half way between Front and Second-ſtreets, where orders from town and country are carefully attended to, by 3 m.

JOHN HAWORTH.

Philadelphia, July 6, 1789.

Philadelphia, June 27, 1789.

PROPOSALS

For printing by ſubſcription, on fine royal paper, in octavo, with a new and elegant letter, caſt on purpoſe by Caſlon,

A NEW WORK, ENTITULED

A Dictionary of the Arts;

Comprehending all that is *uſeful* both in the *liberal* and *mechanical* Arts: Illuſtrated by a great variety of beautiful *engravings*, accurately executed. To which, if neceſſary, will be added,

A SUPPLEMENT,

Including ſuch NEW DISCOVERIES and IMPROVEMENTS, as may happen to occur too late, in the progreſs of the work, for inſertion under their proper heads.

CONDITIONS.

I. THIS work ſhall be publiſhed in numbers; every number to contain four ſheets, or ſixty-four pages, of letter-preſs, cloſely and beautifully printed;---price to ſubſcribers thirty-ſix ninetieth parts of a dollar. But as the plan is new, and much of the matter remaining for ſelection lies ſcattered among a very extenſive variety of books, &c. it cannot preciſely be aſcertained what number of ſheets will be requiſite to complete the work. It is meant to confine it, if poſſible, to four volumes, ſeverally comprizing between ſix and ſeven hundred pages, beſides plates: but the whole may be bound up in three, four, or more volumes, at the option of the ſubſcribers.

II. For the gratification of thoſe who may wiſh to have a *ſplendid* impreſſion of this American production, a few copies will be ſtruck off on fine vellum paper, and preſſed, ſo as to imitate the effect of a copper-plate. Theſe to be furniſhed at forty-five ninetieths of a dollar per number.

III. No money will be required in advance: but every number muſt be paid for on delivery

IV. Whenever names are obtained for ſix hundred copies, the work ſhall be put to preſs, and a number publiſhed monthly, ſtitched in blue paper, and embelliſhed with ſuch engravings as may be neceſſary for the elucidation of ſubjects.

V. Beſides the numerous and expenſive copper-plates that muſt neceſſarily appear in a work of this ſort, there ſhall be given with the concluding number, *gratis*, proper ſetts of title-pages, a dedication, preface, and liſt of ſubſcribers; together with an elegant frontiſpiece, aptly deſigned, and executed in a maſterly manner by an eminent artiſt in Europe. All the other plates will be engraved in the United States.

VI. Every ſubſcriber for twelve copies ſhall be entituled to a thirteenth *gratis*.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received by the Printer, *Joſeph James*, in Philadelphia, by moſt of the principal Book-ſellers on the Continent, and by the Printers of this paper.

TO THE PUBLIC.

IT muſt excite our ſurprize, on a review of the multifarious publications which have appeared in the Engliſh language, that, among them all, there is not a DICTIONARY *confined* to the ARTS!

Hitherto, it has been the invariable practice to blend the arts with the ſciences in dictionaries. Hence a numerous and uſeful body of men, the artificers, manufacturers and mechanics, have, in a manner, been ſhut out from the knowledge of things which immediately pertain to their ſeveral occupations; and the arts have, in conſequence, been checked in their progreſs and improvement: for, few of thoſe who are engaged in ſuch purſuits can find leiſure to ſtudy the ſciences; and ſtill fewer of them are poſſeſſed of the means to purchaſe, or the inclination to peruſe ſuch voluminous and expenſive works. It is ſurely impolitic, not to ſay unjuſt, to either withhold the knowledge of the one, or tax it with the purchaſe of the other.

In order to remove this difficulty, and ſupply, what appears to be ſo much wanted, a work which ſhall treat of the arts alone, in a conciſe, yet clear and comprehenſive manner, and which, being portable and cheap, might tend to diffuſe a more general knowledge of all that is uſeful in the liberal and mechanical arts---the PROPOSED DICTIONARY is reſpectfully offered to the PUBLIC. The plan of it is undoubtedly good; and as to the execution, the writers and compilers can only promiſe to beſtow on it every poſſible degree of attention. The pains they have already taken to collect and arrange materials, and the aſſiſtance which they hope to receive from many characters eminent in various lines of life, induce a belief, that they will not often be unprepared to encounter any difficulties which may occur in the proſecution of this arduous undertaking.

It will be neceſſary for the writers to conſult, examine, and compare a vaſt number of volumes; and whatever is valuable to their purpoſe--whether in the Cyclopædia, Encyclopædia Britannica, L'Encyclopédie Methodique, la Bibliotheque Phyſico-Economique, or in any other work of known merit----ſhall be carefully digeſted and introduced in this dictionary; together with ſuch additions as the writers may, themſelves, be enabled to make. Though brevity will command their peculiar attention throughout the work, yet they hope to convey it in a ſtyle ſufficiently plain and perſpicuous to the meaneſt capacity; for general utility is their leading motive. And to render this DICTIONARY the more extenſively uſeful, references to the moſt approved works, which treat of the arts, ſhall occaſionally be made under their proper heads; ſo that the reader may know where to look for the moſt ample information concerning his own, or any other particular art.

Beſides the aſſiſtance this work will derive from the labors of others, it will contain many uſeful improvements and diſcoveries, which have not yet appeared in print: and in this circumſtance, the dictionary now offered will excel. In England, where the artiſts are extremely tenacious of their profeſſional knowledge, writers have found it difficult, and often impracticable, to obtain the needful information; and hence, in general, the arts are either erroneouſly or ſuperficially deſcribed in Engliſh works.

Every artiſt who may find himſelf deficient in the knowledge of any particular ſecret reſpecting his vocation, is invited to ſtate it to the writers, by letter addreſſed to the printer, poſt-paid: they will take care to acknowledge it on the cover of the ſucceeding number, and endeavour to obviate any ſuch doubt or difficulty in its proper place.

Communications that might throw light upon any of the arts would be thankfully received and acknowledged. The ingenious mind would feel its own reward, in the pleaſing reflection of having thus contributed to enlarge the ſphere of uſeful knowledge, and to promote the eſſential intereſts of a new and riſing empire.

If, in the courſe of this publication, there ſhould appear any errors or omiſſions, the writers would eſteem it a particular favor to be informed of them, in order to remedy the defects in a ſupplement. Aware that their beſt endeavours muſt fall far ſhort of perfection, in the proſecution of ſo laborious and extenſive a work, they ſolicit the candour and indulgence of every deſcription of their fellow-citizens.

With reſpect to its manual execution, they can promiſe much. The whole impreſſion will be elegant; the copies on vellum paper ſplendid. They have directed a beautiful letter to be caſt for the purpoſe, calculated to get in a great deal of matter, without offending the eye of the reader; and the types will occaſionally be renewed, before they contract a worn appearance. Thus a proof will be ſhewn, that one art, in particular, has attained a high degree of perfection in America.

Southwark, July 2, 1789.

BROUGHT to the ſubſcriber's office, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen, two coverlids, two great coats, a remnant of ſtriped homeſpun cotton, one wallet, and a ſilver watch.

Broke into the meadow of the ſubſcriber, a brown MARE, 15 hands high, 4 or 5 years old. ¶

JONATHAN PENROSE.

Five Dollars Reward.

WAS ſtolen, or broke out of the paſture of Mr. Grantham, at Chriſtiana ferry, on the night of the 23d inſtant, a BAY HORSE, about 15 hands high, with a black mane and tail, a natural trotter, can canter ſlow, has a ſtar and ſmall ſnip, was lately hurt upon the withers with a chair ſaddle, and the hair is not yet grown upon the place. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid horſe, ſo that his owner may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM R. SMITH.

Wilmington, June 24, 1789. †

TAKEN up on the ſixth ult. by the ſubſcriber, near Neiſtown, on Germantown road, two ſtray COWS; the one is a bay red cow, with a white face, and the other a red cow, with a white face and back: They are both old cows. The owner or owners may have them again, on proving their property, and paying charges, by applying to †

DAVID KELTER.

WANTED,
As Apprentices to a Shipwright,

Two or three ſtout hearty country lads, of good parentage, and who can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printers.

Advertiſment.

A MEETING of the GENERAL CONVENTION OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, will be held in this City on *the fourth Tueſday in July next*; of which all Perſons concerned are requeſted to take Notice

By Order of the Committee of the ſaid Church
FRANCIS HOPKINSON, Sec',ry
of the General Convention.

Philadelphia, May 29, 1789.

To the PUBLIC.

WHEREAS Suſanna, my wife, hath eloped from my bed and board without any juſt cauſe, and refuſes to return and live with me, and I being apprehenſive that ſhe may contract debts on my credit, theſe are therefore to forewarn all perſons not to credit her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting from the date hereof.

ISAAC DEAVS.

Germantown townſhip, Philadelphia county,
July 1ſt, 1789. ‡

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

JULY, 1789. THE NUMB. 3086.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1789.

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 22.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES of the *United States.*

FRIDAY, the 10th of JULY, 1789.

MR. GERRY, from the committee appointed to prepare an eſtimate of ſupplies requiſite for the ſervice of the United States, the current year, made a report, which was read, and ordered to be printed for the information of the members.

Extract from the Journal,

JOHN BECKLEY, Clerk.

An Eſtimate of Supplies, requiſite for the United States, in the year 1789.

1ſt. For Expences accruing within the year.			
		Dollars.	
1ſt. OF the civil liſt---this the committee cannot eſtimate with accuracy, for the want of an eſtabliſhment of the ſupreme executive, legiſlative and judicial departments, and of the reſpective officers thereof; but conceive, that as the members of the legiſlature are to be paid out of the public treaſury, and the expence of the other two departments will be greatly increaſed, the civil liſt, excluſive of the eſtabliſhment of revenue officers, will this year far exceed the eſtimate on the eſtabliſhment of the former Congreſs in ſchedule No. 1, and amount at leaſt to		300000	
2dly. Of the war department, as per ſchedule No. 2, from the war-office,		163078 60-90	
3dly. Of the Indian department, as per general eſtimate in ſchedule No. 3, from the war-office,		41000	
4thly. Of invalid penſions, as per general eſtimate in ſchedule No. 1, page fifth,	88000		
And of other penſions under ſpecial acts of Congreſs in ſchedule aforeſaid,	4022 58-90	92022 58 90	Dollars.
Whole expence of the government, excluſive of eſtabliſhment of revenue officers for the current year,			596101 28-90
5thly. Of one year's intereſt on the foreign debt, the principal of which is 10070307 dollars, ſee ſchedule No. 4, page ſecond,		476996 80-90	
6thly. Of the inſtalments of the principal of the foreign debt due in 1789, ſee ſchedule laſt mentioned,		462962 87-90	
7thly. Of the premium of 70000 florins, due on the Dutch loan, made the 9th of March, 1784, ſee Appendix to Journals of Congreſs, for 1786, pages 246, 247,		28000	
Payments that became due in 1789, for intereſt and inſtalments of the principal of the foreign debt,			967959 77-90
8thly. Of one year's intereſt on the domeſtic debt, due 31ſt of December, 1789, the principal being 27383917 67 90 dollars, ſee ſchedule No. 5.			
One year's intereſt on the domeſtic debt,-			1643035 6-90
The whole amount of expences accruing within the year, is			3207096 21-90
2dly. For Arrearagrs of the Foreign Debt.			
1ſt. Of intereſt which became due in 1786, 1787 and 1788, and is ſtill unpaid, as per 1ſt and 2d pages of ſchedule No. 4,		1335074 75-90	
2dly. Of the inſtalments of the principal which became due in thoſe years, and are ſtill unpaid, as per ſchedule laſt mentioned,		1099936 84-90	
The amount of the arrearages due on the inſtalment of the principal and intereſt of the foreign debt,			2435011 69-90
3dly. For an Arrearage on the Domeſtic Debt.			
Of one year's intereſt due on the 31ſt of December, 1788, ſee ſchedule No. 5.			
An arrearage of intereſt due on the domeſtic debt,			1643035 6-90
4thly. For an Arrearage of the Indian Department.			
Of appropriations made by acts of Congreſs of the 22d of October, 1787, and 2d of July, 1788, ſee the acts of thoſe dates in the Journals of Congreſs.			
An arrearage of the Indian department,			34000
5thly. For the Arrearages of the former Requiſitions of Congreſs.			
For payment of the intereſt of the domeſtic debt to the 31ſt of December, 1787, the facilities for which are ordered to be iſſued and will exceed the requiſitions on the ſtates in the ſum of, ſee ſchedule No. 6.			
Arrearages of the requiſitions of the former Congreſs, for payment of the intereſt of the domeſtic debt to the 31ſt of December, 1787.			966460 81-90
			8285603 87-90

Summary of the preceding Eſtimate, viz.

The expences of government this year, including the arrearages of former years,	630101 28-90	
The whole amount of intereſt now due on the foreign debt,	1840071 65-90	
The whole amount of the inſtalments now due on ſaid debt,	1521899 81-90	
The amount of intereſt due on the domeſtic debt to the 31ſt December, 1789,	3286070 12-90	
	7319143 6-90	
Arrearages of former requiſitions, which will require a tax, payable in facilities to the amount of	966460 81 90	
		8285603 87 90

N. B. Notwithſtanding the proviſion made by Congreſs for iſſuing facilities from the continental loan-office for payment of the intereſt of the domeſtic debt to the 31ſt of December, 1787, many of the holders of the public ſecurities have never applied for the facilities, and very large ſums will be due from the United States, for intereſt to that period, if the holders are permiteed to receive their intereſt in any other mode.

In addition to the above eſtimate, it appears by ſchedule No. 7, that the United States have anticipated the ſum of 218647 76 90 dollars, by warrants drawn on the treaſury in conſequence of the ſpecie requiſitions of Congreſs of the ſeveral ſtates: And proviſion muſt be made for payment of the ſaid warrants, either by a collection of ſpecie on the requiſitions mentioned, or by ſome other appropriations of Congreſs.

It alſo appears by the Journals of Congreſs for 1784, page 432, and by ſchedule No. 4, that the Farmers General of France have a claim on the United States for 846770 livres tournois, 14 ſous, and 5 denier, upon a contract ſigned by Benjamin Franklin, the 17th of November, 1781, being a balance due on a loan of 1000000 livres tournois, the 3d of June, 1777, to Meſſieurs Franklin and Dean, as agents of the United States.

NEW-YORK, July 14.

On Saturday laſt the following ADDRESS *was preſented to the* PRESIDENT *of the United States, by the Rev.* William Smith, *D. D. the Hon.* John Henry, *Eſq; of the Senate, and the Hon.* Joſhua Seney, *Eſq; of the Houſe of Repreſentatives; being a committee of the Viſitors and Governors of* Waſhington College, *in the ſtate of* Maryland, *appointed for that purpoſe, viz.*

To the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES.

SIR,

WE, the Corporation of *Viſitors and Governors*, and the *Principal* and *Faculty* of *Profeſſors* of WASHINGTON COLLEGE in the ſtate of *Maryland*, actuated by the ſincereſt perſonal affection, as well as the pureſt public conſiderations, beg leave to embrace the preſent occaſion of our *Anniverſary Meeting* and *Commencement*, to felicitate ourſelves and our country, upon your unanimous appointment to the Chief Magiſtracy in the general Government of the United States.

Revolving upon the viciſſitudes and eventful hiſtory of the late *war*, every page of which bears ample and honorable teſtimony to the ſervices which you have rendered to your country, and the exertion of thoſe *Virtues* and *Talents* which have exalted your name to the firſt rank among the *Heroes and Benefactors* of mankind; we cannot but recall to mind the occaſion of our former addreſs to you, and your benevolent anſwer to the ſame.

The *General Aſſembly of Maryland*, upon the eſtabliſhment of this *Seminary*, having dignified the ſame with the auſpicious name of "WASHINGTON COLLEGE, in honorable and perpetual memory of the ſervices of the illuſtrious and virtuous *Commander* in Chief of the armies of the *United States*;" we expreſſed our confidence---" that, amidſt all the public monuments which your *country* ſought to erect to you even while *living*, none would be more acceptable then a *Seminary* of *univerſal Learning*, expreſly dedicated to your name, with a view to inſtruct and animate the youth of many future generations, to admire and to imitate thoſe PUBLIC VIRTUES and PATRIOT LABORS which had created for you a *Monument* in the heart of every good citizen; that we hoped you would permit your name to be placed at the head of the *Viſitors and Governors* of the college, truſting that the time was then not very remote, when, by the termination of *War*, the *Infant inſtitution* might be enabled to ſalute you in perſon, and, like a dutiful child, as one of its firſt works, preſent the OLIVE WREATH and other emblems of Peace, to its FATHER, GUARDIAN and FRIEND."

Highly encouraging to us was your anſwer;

"That, with pleaſure, you would conſent to have your name enrolled among the *Viſitors and Govenors* of the College, if it were not to the excluſion of ſome other whoſe proximity and other circumſtances might enable him to be a more uſeful member; and that as the *Act* of the *General Aſſembly*, which had given your name to the college, would remain a monument of their eſteem, it made an impreſſion on your mind which could only be exceeded by the flattering aſſurance of the laſting and extenſive uſefulneſs of the ſeminary; and when that period ſhould arrive when we could hail the bleſt return of *Peace*, it would add to your pleaſure to ſee the *Infant Seat of Learning* riſing into conſiſtency and proficiency in the ſciences, under the nurturing hands of its founders."

The happy period is now arrived when, through the bleſſing of God, upon the *return of Peace, this Seat of Learning hath attained to ſuch proficiency in the Sciences* as to wait upon you with the promiſed * WREATH of *literary Honour*, which we truſt you will not reject, although from an inſtitution of *inferior* ſtanding, yet not of inferior gratitude and affection, to the chief of thoſe which have already dignified themſelves by preſenting you with the like honors.

Bearing an ardent and unfeigned part in the admiration and applauſe of thoſe virtuous and magnanimous ſentiments, which in obedience to the voice of your country, have led you forth once more from the enjoyment of domeſtic happineſs to a laborious and conſpicuous participation of the cares of public life, at a moſt intereſting criſis of our affairs; we fervently *pray*---That the glory and felicity of our country---the true conſummation of the PATRIOT'S LABORS--- may be your crown in this world, and *aſſure* you an everlaſting crown in the world to come!

June 24, 1789.

Signed by order,

WILLIAM SMITH, D. D. Preſident of the Corporation, and Principal of the Faculty.

The PRESIDENT'S ANSWER.

To the Corporation *of* Viſitors *and* Governors, *and the* Principal *and* Faculty *of* Profeſſors, *of* WASHINGTON COLLEGE, *in the ſtate of Maryland.*

GENTLEMEN,

YOUR very affectionate *Addreſs*, and the *honorary Teſtimony* of your regard which accompanied it, call forth my grateful acknowledgements.

A recollection of paſt events, and the happy termination of our glorious ſtruggle for the eſtabliſhment of the *Rights of Man*, cannot fail to inſpire every feeling heart with veneration and gratitude towards the *Great* RULER of events, who has ſo manifeſtly interpoſed in our behalf.

Among the numerous bleſſings which are attendant upon PEACE, and as one whoſe conſequences are of the moſt important and extenſive kind, may be reckoned the proſperity of *Colleges* and *Seminaries* of LEARNING.

As, in civilized ſocieties, the welfare of the ſtate and happineſs of the people are advanced or retarded, in proportion as the morals and eduation of the youth are attended to; I cannot forbear, on this occaſion, to expreſs the ſatisfaction which I feel on ſeeing the increaſe of our ſeminaries of learning through this extenſive country, and the general wiſh which ſeems to prevail for eſtabliſhing and maintaining theſe valuable inſtitutions.

It affords me *peculiar* pleaſure to know that the *Seat of Learning* under your direction hath attained to ſuch proficiency in the *Sciences* ſince the PEACE; and I ſincerely pray that the great AUTHOR OF THE UNIVERSE may ſmile upon the *Inſtitution*, and make it an extenſive bleſſing to this country.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

New-York, July 11, 1789.

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* The *Wreath of literary Honor* referred to in the above ADDRESS, and in the Anſwer to the ſame, is the Academical *Degree* of DOCTOR of LAWS; and as we have been favored with a copy of the *Preamble* to the DIPLOMA, we are happy to lay it before our readers, as the firſt ſpecimen we have ſeen of the *preſent title* and paſt ſervices of our illuſtrious and beloved PRESIDENT, attempted in truly claſſical Latin.

"Cum eum in finem *Gradus Academici* a majoribus noſtris prudenter inſtituti fuerint, ut viris qui de Religione, Republica et Literis optime ſint meriti publici honores decernerentur; *Cumque* Nobis et Omnibus præclare compertum ſit, GEORGIUM WASHINGTON *fœderatarum* AMERICÆ *Civitatum* PRÆSIDEM, non ſolum de Religione, Literis, Republica et toto etiam humano genere bene ſemper et multum meruiſſe; ſed, Bello æque ac Pace, communis omnium ſalutes appetentiſſimum, per graviſſima Rerum Diſcrimina, ſeſe Civem præſtiſſimum, *Libertates* ultorem feliciſſimum, *Patriæque Patrem* amantiſſimum, oſtendiſſe; NOS igitur," &c.

Philadelphia, July 13, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of levari facias to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, at the Merchants Coffee-Houſe, in Second-ſtreet, near Walnut-ſtreet, on Saturday the 25th inſt. at 7 o'clock in the evening---A certain two ſtory brick meſſuage or tenement, a frame bake houſe, and oven for carrying on baking, and lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Shippen-ſtreet, at the diſtance of 80 feet, or thereabouts from the eaſt ſide of Third-ſtreet continued ſouthward beyond the city of Philadelphia, in the diſtrict of Southwark; containing in breadth on the ſaid Shippen-ſtreet, about 20 feet, and in length or depth 100 feet; bounded northward by Shippen-ſtreet aforeſaid, eaſtward, ſouthward and weſtward, by ground now or late of Samuel Rhoads; ſubject to a yearly rent charge of nine coined Spaniſh Pieces of Eight: Taken in execution as late the property of Lawrence Paul (alias Powel) and Ann, his wife, and to be ſold, by

JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, July 13, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, on Saturday the 25th inſt. at 7 o'clock in the evening, at the merchants coffee houſe, in Second-ſtreet---A certain two ſtory brick meſſuage and lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of the old road leading from ſaid city to Frankford, in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia; containing in front on ſaid road 20 feet, and extending in depth on the north ſide of the lot 284 feet, and on the ſouth ſide thereof 280 feet, and on the back end of ſaid lot 32 feet and ſix inches; bounded on the north by a lot of John Buckingham, on the weſt by a lot of Michael Hillegas, Eſq; on the ſouth by ground of William Shippen, and on the eaſt by the road aforeſaid; ſubject to a yearly rent-charge of £8 10 0. Taken in execution, and to be ſold, as late the property of James Dunlap, deceaſed, by

JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, July 13, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, at the merchants Coffee Houſe, in Second ſtreet, near Walnut-ſtreet, on Saturday the 25th inſt. at 7 o'clock in the evening----A certain two ſtory meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Eighth-ſtreet from the river Delaware, near Callowhill-ſtreet; containing in breadth about 21 feet, and in length or depth 85 feet; bounded on the ſouth by ground of John Carrol, on the north by ground of Chriſtian Rauch, on the eaſt by ground of the Widow Lowry, and on the weſt by Eighth-ſtreet aforeſaid; ſubject to --------: taken in execution, and to be ſold, as the property of Margaret Diemer, late deceaſed, by

JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Six Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, a likely Negroe Man, named *Will*, alias *William Brackſton*, about 27 or 28 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high. He took with him two light-coloured, one deep blue, and one green broadcloth coats, buff caſſimer and black ſatten breeches, and a ſilver watch---He writes a good hand, and may have forged a paſs. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Negroe, ſo that I may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by ‡ PHILIP GRAYBLE.

Baltimore, June 4, 1789.

AUGUSTA, June 20.

We have the pleaſure to inform the public, that the commiſſioners of the Union for Indian Affairs are now in this ſtate, and that all the arrangements for the Treaty are in motion towards the Rock Landing, where it is expected near 3000 Indians will attend, with all the chiefs of the nation.

HALIFAX, June 7.

Wedneſday his Majeſty's ſhip Thiſbe, Captain Hood, arrived here from Cape Breton. The gentlemen of the Thiſbe report, that the weather was remarkably ſevere at that place. On the 27th ult. they had a very thick ſnow ſtorm; the rigging, ſails, &c. were ſtiffened with froſt, and every thing ſtill wore the gloomy appearance of winter.

Monday arrived the ſchooner Succeſs, Captain Tulloch, from South-Carolina. She was ſeized by the Thiſbe frigate, but releaſed again the next day.

Same day the ſchooner Ann, Capt. Selloch, arrived here from New-York. This veſſel was alſo ſeized by the Thiſbe, for having on board contraband articles, and ſtill remains in cuſtody.

Tueſday arrived the ſchooner Swallow, Capt. Heckman, from Boſton, but laſt from Lunenburg; at which place ſhe was ſeized by the Briſk ſloop of war, and has come round here in cuſtody of one of the Briſk's officers.

BOSTON, July 8.

Mr. Morgan, a gentleman who ſome time ſince was invited by the Spaniſh Ambaſſador at New-York to take the direction of the building of veſſels in South-America, has lately returned from that country. When there, he got information of the following letter---which was received in the city of Mexico, from the place whereat it is dated, viz.

Valpaxaiſo, June 16, 1788.

" By the ſhip, called the Dolores, which has juſt arrived at Lima from the iſland of Juan Fernandez, where ſhe put in to take water, we have the following account:---

" At the beginning of the preſent month of June arrived at this iſland (Juan Fernandez) an American veſſel of about 200 tons burthen, and 26 men, beſides the Captain and four officers, mounting two ſix pounders and four ſwivels. The ſupercargo wore a medal of the order of the Cincinnati. They ſailed from Boſton in company with a ſloop, navigated with ten men, which ſeparated from them in a ſtorm they met with in lat. 48, ſouth. The ſhip expected to have met with the ſloop at the iſland, which was the place appointed for rendezvous. The ſhip departed from the iſland, after taking in water and freſh proviſions, leaving with ſeveral of the inhabitants of the iſland medals engraved with the ſhip and ſloop. Both veſſels touched at the Cape-de Verds, on the coaſt of Africa, before their arrival in the South Seas. It is believed they directed their courſe for the coaſt of Siberia. The ſhip was extremely neat, with fine accommodations in their cabins. Their boats ſeemed to fly upon the water as they rowed aſhore. They entered port with the greateſt boldneſs, and brought their ſhip to anchor with great dexterity. They all wore watches for their uſe, but would not ſell them; and being aſked if they had any other things for ſale, they anſwered they had nothing, but a few baubles for the Indians."

Mr. Morgan informs that he was treated very politely in the Spaniſh dominions----But that the inhabitants were very jealous of ſtrangers, particularly Proteſtants---that the city of Mexico exhibits a great degree of its ancient ſplendor and magnificence---is vaſtly populous, but that the Spaniards do not make a tenth part of the citizens, they being either Indians, Negroes or Molattoes. Owing to the death of the Vice Roy of that country, and the appointment of another, the plan, for the execution of which Mr. Morgan went to New-Spain, was abandoned---and he returned by the way of New-York.

NEW-LONDON, July 10.

On Wedneſday the 1ſt inſt. my two ſons, 21 and 16 years old, and my ſon in law, named Eli Martin, of Great Barrington, and alſo my negro man, and William Hammon, an Indian, ſet out to go to the Gull-Iſlands, in a ſkiff; when they left the harbour's mouth it was calm, but the wind ſoon ſprung up and blew hard; They have never been heard of ſince, although much pains has been taken in looking for them; and as it is poſſible ſome of their bodies, or the ſkiff, may drive on ſhore, or be ſeen floating in the Sound, the diſtreſſed father begs, if any perſon ſhould find or ſee either, that they will give ſpeedy information to him, which will be gratefully received, and be ſuitably rewarded for his trouble. ELISHA COMSTOCK.

NEW-YORK, July 14.

" The reciprocal wants of men, ariſing from local ſituation, and other circumſtances," obſerves a writer in the Gazette of the United States, " are provided for in our country by the kind Author of Nature, in giving to America a participation of the various climates of the world: Here a brother's arm, nerved by the *bracing zephyrs* of the *Weſt*, ſhall be extended to the aid of a brother enfeebled by the *ſcorching beams* of a *vertical ſun*.---Here the riches, which a fertile ſoil and favorable climate give to the ſons of the *South*, ſhall be wafted by their hardy brethren of the *North* to every part of the globe.---The blood, become almoſt ſtagnant by the *chilling froſt of the Northern latitudes*, ſhall be forced from the heart by the generous juice of the *Southern grape*.----The induſtrious worm, wrapt in his little orb, ſhall (unfolded by the genial ray of a tropical ſun) expand his ſilken wings over the fair daughters of Columbia----while the fleecy tribe ſhall willingly yield their ſnow-white veſtment, to clothe the arm by which they are cheriſhed and protected."

Dr. LETTSOM, of London, in an addreſs to two ſucceſsful candidates for prize medals---thus analizes a part of a diſſertation, with the motto, "----*Hac animas ille evocat Orco.*" " Our author, (ſays he) has paid ſingular attention to the powers of ELECTRICAL FIRE; this active fluid, which pervades earth and air, is in the former, the tremendous agent of *earthquakes*; and in the latter, of *thunder* and *lightning*, equally terrible to man; until FRANKLIN, from the *new hemiſphere*, boldly ſcaled the Heavens, and taught us to wield the artillery of the ſkies, and direct its fire to aid and reſtore debilitated man by its penetrating and nervous energy."

The conqueſts of an Alexander---the ſlaughtered millions of a Cæſar---the daring raſhneſs of a Charles---and the victorious career and barbarity of a Frederick of Pruſſia: Theſe are the tales of wonder, which glow in ſuch ſplendid colours beneath the pencil of an admired recorder. But who are the authors? They are the wretches that have filled the world with carnage;-----have trampled on the liberties of mankind;---broke through the ties of nature;----and ſacrificed at the ſhrines of Avarice and Ambition the happineſs of nations.---If characters ſuch as theſe will adorn the pages of hiſtory, what pencil can do juſtice to the merits of our beloved PRESIDENT. In defence of the rights of human nature, he unſheathed the ſword. During the utmoſt tumult of war, the rights of the citizen never were infringed. In him diſtreſs always found a friend---and the tale of injury ſuſtained, never was heard without being followed by redreſs. And to crown the whole----he has diſcarded every idea of pecuniary emoluments. Bluſh! bluſh! ye deſpots of the old world---for ye have yet to learn what patriotiſm is, and what it is to acquire the name of FATHER OF THE PEOPLE.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 22.

On Saturday laſt the Chief Juſtice, accompanied by Judges Atlee, Ruſh, and Bryan, with the Attorney-General and Prothonotary, waited upon the Preſident of the State, *in Council*, and ſeverally took the oath to ſupport the Conſtitution of the United States, which was adminiſtered to them by his Excellency.

Stocking looms are now making at Norwich by the ſelf-taught ingenious man, Thomas Harland, already well known for the excellence of his fire engines. Cloth ſhears have been made, ſuperior to the imported ones, in the neighbourhood of that place, which is likely to become the Sheffield of this country.---The firſt ſwingled tow, which formerly was looked upon as unfit for any thing, is now converted into an excellent and ſtrong wrapping paper, which ſells at ſix ſhillings per ream. Fuſtians of double width are now making here by a Mr. Lyand, which he retails at 4s. 2d. per yard.

Two girls at Norwich, of the name of Roath, one 12 the other 14 years of age, without having ſeen any muſlin ſpun or wove, and without any inſtructions reſpecting that article, or any aſſiſtance, fabricated 32 yards, which weigh only 1lb. 10 oz. avoirdupois weight, and are now ſprigging it with the needle.

The cloth manufactory of Hartford is extending and improving very faſt, as you will ſee next fall; they are converting the refuſe of their wool into blankets and carpeting.

The duck made at Stratford and Colcheſter is as good as European; a bolt No. 1. meaſuring 37¾ yards, weighs 42lbs. which I am told is equal to the Engliſh. One year of experience more, with the additional encouragement which will reſult from the continental duties, and we ſhall without preſumption be able to ſupply ourſelves with very many articles of our own making.

An Account of the produce of different kinds of Grain planted in the beginning of September, 1788, by *Jacob Hiltzheimer*, Eſq;

Winter Barley---One grain produced 65 heads, which contained 3900 grains.

Cape Wheat---One grain produced 64 heads, which contained 2816 grains.

White Wheat---One grain produced 40 heads, which contained 2240 grains.

Yellow-bearded Wheat--- One grain produced 58 heads, which contained 3016 grains.

Speltz---Two grains together produced 104 heads, which contained 4368 grains.

The above grains were planted about ſix inches apart, and the produce preſented to the Agricultural Society at their meeting on the 14th inſtant.

From the DELAWARE GAZETTE, *July* 18.

Meſſrs. CRAIG & Co.

WHEN I leaſed Proſpect Hill eſtate I found two thirds of the land ſown with wheat, rye and barley, ſo that there was only left for paſture about 21 acres with ſome meadow ground, and 14 acres which were miſerably poor, ſandy and gravelly. Theſe 14 acres I planted with Indian corn, and manured it in every hill, ſo far as the manure would go, (there being but little on the farm) from which I received a tolerable crop---I worked the ground well, giving it four ploughings and two harrowings; with the laſt I put my wheat in the ground---the following ſeaſon my wheat was only knee high. I reaped it as near the ground as poſſible, and immediately ploughed in the ſtubble, and late in September I ſowed it with rye, which, at the following harveſt, was generally five feet high, and in ſome places much higher, and from which I threſhed about ten buſhels to the acre. This rye ſtubble I ploughed in likewiſe, and ſowed the ground with wheat. Under this culture this ground has been managed for ſix ſucceſſive years, without any manure except about ten common cart loads; and I now have the pleaſure of ſeeing as fine a crop of red bearded wheat on it as the neighbourhood can produce; I think I ſhall not reap leſs than 12 or 15 buſhels from the acre. From this and many other experiments I have made, I am well convinced of the utility of a ſucceſſion of crops.

In turning over an old magazine for January 1760, page 7, I find the following obſervation, which I think ſhould be particularly attended to by the gentlemen of this country. " I cannot help joining with the author of the new ſyſtem of agriculture, in his ſevere cenſure of our country gentlemen.

" It is to me (ſays he) a ſurpriſing proof of our gentlemen's inaptitude to this noble art (agriculture) to ſee ſo many hundred thouſand acres peſtered and corrupted by common dung, the bowels of which very lands is loaded with inexhauſtible quantities of real and wholeſome phyſic for its own diſeaſes.

" Dung is not only prejudicial to ſome ſoils, but inferior to the worſt of any compoſts upon any. One would wonder to ſee how people put themſelves to extraordinary charges, and the inconveniency of ſending to great diſtances for horſe dung, to manure thoſe very lands which never fail of being verged or bottomed by a ſubſtance of one kind or other, by far more proper for the end they aim at; and therefore I lay it down as a rule, almoſt without exception, that every ſoil, of what nature, ſituation or condition ſoever, abounds with natural and ſufficient helps for its own peculiar imperfections." WILLIAM GEDDES.

⁂ The *Commencement* for conferring degrees, in the ſeveral arts and ſciences, by the UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, will be held on the 30th and 31ſt inſtant, in the GERMAN CHURCH in *Race-ſtreet*. The exerciſes of the day are to begin preciſely at ten o'clock, A. M. and the proceſſion of the Truſtees, Faculty, and Students is to proceed from the Hall of the Univerſity in Fifth-ſtreet, at half paſt nine.

By order of the Board of Truſtees,

July 21. EDWARD FOX, Secretary.

Philadelphia, July 13, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale by public vendue, at the Merchants Coffee-houſe, in Second-ſtreet, near Walnut-ſtreet, on Saturday, the 25th inſt. at 7 o'clock in the evening, the following lots of ground, to wit:

NO. 1. A certain lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the ſouth-eaſt corner of Fifth and Cheſnut-ſtreets, from the river Delaware, in the city of Philadelphia; containing in breadth, on Cheſnut-ſtreet aforeſaid, about 55 feet 8 inches, and in length or depth on Fifth-ſtreet 225 feet, bounded north by Cheſtnut-ſtreet, eaſt by ground of George Logan and wife, ſouth by an alley leading from Fifth-ſtreet to a 50 feet court, and weſt by Fifth-ſtreet aforeſaid.

No. 2. One other of the ſaid lots, ſituate on the north ſide of Walnut-ſtreet, in the ſaid city, containing in front, on Walnut-ſtreet, about 37 feet and 9 inches, and in length or depth 235 feet; bounded eaſtward partly by ground of William Kinley, and George Logan and wife, ſouthward by Walnut-ſtreet, weſtward by ground of Dr. John Coxe, and northward by the ſaid 50 feet wide court.

No. 3. Alſo one other of ſaid lots, ſituate on Walnut-ſtreet, at the northweſt corner of an alley 12 feet wide, thence by the ſaid alley 177 feet to a ſquare piece of ground or court, thence by the ſame W. C. 11 feet and 6 inches, and northward by ground of William Bingham, Eſq; 58 feet, thence by the 50 feet wide court, weſt 25 feet four and an half inches, to ground of George Logan and wife, thence by the ſame ſouthward 235 feet to Walnut-ſtreet, thence by the ſaid ſtreet 36 feet ten and an half inches to the place of beginning, ſubject to --------. Taken in execution and to be ſold as the property of Charles Norris, by

JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, July 7, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the 25th of this inſtant July, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain two-ſtory ſtone meſſuage, four rooms on a floor, ſtone barn, ſtables, &c. with about 44 acres of land, more or leſs, thirty acres of which is excellent meadow-ground, ſituate in the pleaſant village of Pottſgrove; bounded by land of Thomas Maybury, Jacob Witz, and others, it now is, and has for many years been a noted tavern. Taken in execution and to be ſold as the property of Ditrick Matthei, by

FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

STATE of PENNSYLVANIA.

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

MONDAY, *March* 16*th*, 1789. P. M.

THE report on the petitions of 1422 inhabitants of Cheſter county, read March 5th, was read the ſecond time: Whereupon

Reſolved, That the petitions praying for a diviſion of Cheſter county be publiſhed, for four weeks, in one of the news-papers of this city. *Extract from the Minutes,*

PETER Z. LLOYD, *Clerk of the General Aſſembly.*

To the Honorable the REPRESENTATIVES *of the* FREEMEN *of the Commonwealth of* Pennſylvania.

The PETITION of the underſigned, Inhabitants of the borough and townſhip of Cheſter, in the county of Cheſter,

Reſpectfully Sheweth,

THAT your Petitioners labour under very many and great inconveniences and hardſhips, occaſioned by the removal of the Courts of Juſtice from the ſaid Borough and Townſhip to the Turks-head, in Goſhen townſhip. Among a variety that might be enumerated, your Petitioners beg leave to mention, that by a grant made by the firſt worthy Founder of Pennſylvania to the inhabitants of this place, in order to induce them to found a ſettlement here, it was expreſly ordained that all the Courts of Judicature for the affairs of this county ſhould be here held and kept, and the county Goal or Priſon ſhould be and remain here forever, which privilege your Petitioners, by the ſaid removal, are not only deprived of, but are compelled to attend their neceſſary buſineſs at the diſtance of eighteen or twenty miles, to their great and manifeſt injury and expence: That your Petitioners find, by experience, that the buſineſs in the ſaid courts is ſo greatly increaſed, occaſioned by the extenſiveneſs and increaſed population of the ſaid county, that the various ſuits commenced therein cannot be determined in any reaſonable time, to the great damage of thoſe who are neceſſitated to proſecute or defend their juſt and legal rights therein; from which, and a variety of other reaſons that might be aſſigned, a diviſion of the ſaid county is become abſolutely neceſſary: And your Petitioners flatter themſelves that no oppoſition will be made thereto, when it is conſidered that your Petitioners have generouſly paid their full ſhare of the ſum of four thouſand pounds and upwards, for erecting public buildings at the Turks-head, in Goſhen townſhip, purely to eaſe and ſatisfy their brethren in the remote parts of the ſaid county, and that your Petitioners have contracted and agreed with the owner of the old Court-houſe, Priſon and Work-houſe, in the ſaid Borough, for the abſolute purchaſe thereof for public uſe.

Your petitioners therefore requeſt that your Honorable Houſe will pleaſe to permit a bill to be brought in, to divide the ſaid county of Cheſter, and to direct that the courts of juſtice may be held at the borough of Cheſter, as heretofore; and your petitioners will gratefully acknowledge your attention to the public good.

STATE of PENNSYLVANIA.

An ACT *to eſtabliſh a* BOARD OF APPEAL *within the ſeveral counties of this ſtate, and to grant* EXONERATIONS *in caſes of* Militia Fines.

WHEREAS it hath been repreſented that groſs abuſes have been committed in the levying and collecting of militia fines, whereby many individuals as well as families have been greatly aggrieved and oppreſſed; and as ſuch abuſes may ſtill be continued, unleſs better proviſions than now ſubſiſts be made for the hearing of appeals and granting exonerations:

Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, in General Aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame, That within each of the counties of this ſtate there ſhall be conſtituted and eſtabliſhed, and there is hereby conſtituted and eſtabliſhed, a Board, conſiſting of the commiſſioners of the ſeveral counties in this ſtate, who, or any two of them, ſhall have power to receive all appeals from perſons charged in the ſeveral counties with militia fines, who may conſider themſelves aggrieved thereby, and alſo to receive the applications of ſuch perſons ſo charged, who may pray relief on account of peculiar hardſhip or inability. And the ſaid Board ſhall have full power and authority to determine on ſuch appeals and applications, and to give relief and grant exonerations, according to their judgment and diſcretion, and as juſtice and humanity may require, and ſhall alſo give certificates of ſuch relief or exonerations, which ſhall be available to the appellants, againſt the payment of the amount to the collecting officer.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That, for the purpoſes aforeſaid, it ſhall and may be lawful for the ſaid board, or any two of them, to meet together for the purpoſes aforeſaid, at ſuch times and places in their reſpective counties as to them may appear proper, and as beſt calculated to give opportunities for the appeals and applications of all ſuch perſons as may think themſelves ſo aggrieved or oppreſſed.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid board ſhall ſeverally be entitled to receive the ſum of ten ſhillings for each and every day they and each of them ſhall be employed in performing the duties enjoined by this act.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That an act, entituled " An act to ſuſpend for a limited time the collection of all militia fines incurred under laws paſſed before the 22d day of March, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-eight," ſhall, from and after the firſt day of May next, be, and the ſame is hereby repealed and made void.

Signed, by Order of the Houſe,

RICHARD PETERS, Speaker.

Enacted into a law at Philadelphia, on Friday, the Twenty-ſeventh day of March, in the year of Our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-nine.

PETER Z. LLOYD, *Clerk of the General Aſſembly.*

Agreeable to the above recited Act, the Commiſſioners of the County of Philadelphia do give this Public Notice, That they will hold Appeals at the New Court-Houſe, in the City of Philadelphia, on the following Days, *to wit:*

North-Mulberry	Ward	the 21 and 22	July.
South ditto	ditto	24 and 25	
North	ditto	27 and 28	
Upper Delaware	ditto	29	
High-ſtreet and Cheſnut	ditto	30	
Middle	ditto	31	
South	ditto	1	Auguſt
Walnut and Lower Delaware	ditto	3	
Dock	ditto	4 and 5	
New-Market	ditto	6 and 7	
Northern Liberties, Eaſt	Townſhip	10 and 11	
Northern Liberties, Weſt	ditto	12 and 13	
Southwark Eaſt	ditto	14 and 15	
Southwark Weſt	ditto	17	
Paſſyunk and Moyomenſing	ditto	18	
Blockley and Kingſeſſing	ditto	19	
Germantown	ditto	20	
Briſtol and Roxborough	ditto	21	
Oxford and Byberry	ditto	22	
Moreland and Lower Dublin	ditto	24	

NOW Treſpaſſing on the incloſure of the ſubſcriber, in Ridley, A brindle COW, ſuppoſed to be eleven years old, branded H. L. on one horn, and a ſtreak along her back. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away. † JOSEPH PEARSON.

July 1, 1789.

Proceedings of Congreſs.

Houſe *of* Repreſentatives *of the* United States.

MONDAY, July 13, 1789.

The reading of the engroſſed bill for regulating the collection of the impoſt was poſtponed till to-morrow.

Upon motion it was voted, that the report of the committee upon the memorial of Andrew Ellicot, Surveyor, ſhould be taken into conſideration :---The report was accordingly read---it ſtated, that the ſurvey ordered by Congreſs of the lands ceded to the United States in 1786 ought to be compleated forthwith, and that the ſurveyor be reimburſed the expences he had already incurred in the proſecution of the buſineſs.

Mr. Sedgwick obſerved, that this buſineſs involved certain purchaſes, in which ſome citizens of Maſſachuſetts were intereſted---that he was not poſſeſſed of ſuch a ſtate of facts as he could wiſh, he therefore propoſed that any deciſion upon the ſubject ſhould be delayed.

Mr. Scott ſaid, I do not think, Sir, that the reaſon offered by the gentleman is ſufficient to induce a poſtponement :---It is not intended that the Houſe ſhould at preſent determine upon any diſputed claims---the completion of the ſurvey will not affect thoſe claims in the leaſt.

Mr. Sedgwick ſaid, that he only wiſhed that the report ſhould lie on the table till to-morrow.

Upon the vote's being taken on the poſtponement, it paſſed in the affirmative.

The Houſe then, on motion of Mr. Scott, reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole, upon the ſtate of the Union---to take into conſideration the ſtate of the weſtern territory.

Mr. Boudinot in the chair.

The report of the committee appointed on a former diſcuſſion of this ſubject was then read, and is as follows---

Reſolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that an act of Congreſs ſhould paſs for eſtabliſhing a *Land-Office*, to regulate the terms of granting vacant and unappropriated lands in the weſtern territory.

Mr. Scott---Sir, I apprehend the ſubject before us is very intereſting to the United States.---This appears from a variety of conſiderations.---It appears from a view of the extent of the territory, I think I ſhall be within the mark to ſay, that it is one thouſand miles, by five hundred :---This will in a few years be peopled by ſix millions of ſouls, and chiefly farmers---double the number of the preſent inhabitants of the Atlantic States :---The climate, the ſoil, the waters, are ſuch as will command inhabitants---the temperature of the climate is happily calculated to ſuit the people of all parts of the Union---they will find it healthy and agreeable.

The extenſive trade with the Indians for peltry, furs, &c. renders it valuable. To my knowledge, great exports are brought from that country. Its importance further appears from the great advantages already derived to the United States, from the ſales which have been made of thoſe lands; although but a trifling part has been diſpoſed of.---The ſales already amount to near five millions of dollars ; almoſt one fifth of the domeſtic debt of the Union is hereby extinguiſhed : Have the whole exertions of the United States done ſo much ? No, Sir.---This renders that property an object of immenſe future conſequence.

We have alſo made great donations of thoſe lands to the officers and ſoldiers of the late army---but the part ſold bears no proportion to what remains.---The national honor is deeply engaged to theſe officers and ſoldiers, in point of government and protection----It cannot be ſuppoſed that they are to be conſidered as the outcaſts of ſociety : We are bound to afford them our protection, and all the rights and immunities of citizens enjoying the bleſſings of good government.---But theſe are not the only obligations that Congreſs is under.---We have formed treaties with the natives to ſecure them in the poſſeſſion of thoſe lands, which they have not ſold or ceded to the United States : A due obſervance of treaties with the Indians muſt be ſacredly adhered to : It will not be for the intereſt of the ſtates to have that country ſettled by an unprincipled banditti : It is of the laſt importance to enforce thoſe treaties, which can only be done by eſtabliſhing good government :---Juſtice, honor and good faith call loudly upon us not to diſappoint the juſt expectations of thoſe who have confided in us.---The truth and propriety of theſe obſervations will not be diſallowed : But the point of policy, as connected with the queſtion reſpecting the encouraging emigrations to that country, will not perhaps be ſo readily granted.---It has been ſaid, that except the ſettling of that country is diſcouraged we ſhall depopulate the Atlantic ſtates.

Sir, I am not in favour of depopulating the old ſettlements---and would not urge this buſineſs did I ſuppoſe it would produce this effect.---The emigrations of that country will proceed, independent of all regulations. I mentioned upon a former occaſion the encouragement held out by the neighbouring government---Since then, I have received ſuch further accounts as fully confirm what was then advanced. He then read a proclamation from a Spaniſh Governor, dated at the Illinois, in which every inducement of lands, law, exemption from taxes, protection, civil and religious liberty, were held out, to induce ſettlers to paſs into, and ſettle in the Spaniſh territories. And obſerved, that this will have all the effect that encouragement from this quarter would have.

It may be ſaid, that Americans will not put themſelves under the Spaniſh government ; but to this it may be replied, that when people are determined upon emigrating, provided they can be ſecured, and quieted in their poſſeſſions, they care little about the form of the government under which they are to live.

The old eſtabliſhed ſettlers in the Atlantic States will never emigrate ; it is a different deſcription of people that ſettle new lands---your rough, boiſterous people, of which thouſands are already in that country. Such perſons cannot be confined, they never can be prevented from emigrating. There are particular claſſes of perſons who compoſe the great body of emigrants.---Can Congreſs make a law that ſhall point at individuals ? Will Congreſs paſs a law to prevent the unfortunate from ſeeking an aſylum ? This would not be acting like nurſing fathers. It remains for Congreſs to make the moſt of their ſettlements---the people are already there by thouſands. Empire has been continually pointing its courſe weſtward. Emigrations have been uniformly extending in that direction, from the Garden of Eden to the preſent day.

We are told theſe people will be loſt to the United States. Arguments are brought from the limited boundaries of European governments to prove, that extending the dominions of the United States will tend to weaken and deſtroy them.

Theſe obſervations are further extended to the Roman empire, which it is ſaid fell by its own weight---by its extenſive colonization, &c. But in my opinion, a very different reaſon may be aſſigned for this event---It was dividing the empire, and changing the ſeat of government, to which we muſt aſcribe its downfall. Theſe circumſtances do not apply to the United States. The ſeparation of the United States from Great Britain is brought as an argument to prove that the weſtern territory, owing to the diſtance, if from no other cauſe, will finally be loſt to the Union : But to this it may be replied, that the immenſe ocean that rolls between Europe and theſe States is ſuch a natural and powerful barrier, that the ſeparation and independence of this country was an event to be expected in the courſe of things, ſo ſoon as we were prepared for it. But how was this ſeparation accelerated and brought about ? By the ill policy and oppreſſion of the mother country. The weſtern territory is quite differently ſituated ; it is true, ſimilar cauſes may produce ſimilar effects ; but with judicious and fair management that country will always continue firmly attached to the Atlantic States. The trade of that country muſt be through the United States ; they are the neareſt market, and cuſtom, habit and convenience will conſpire to perpetuate a long and intimate connection between them.

But admit for a moment that the ſeparation is inevitable ; ſtill let us be attentive to our own intereſt---let us get as much from them as we can---let us draw from that ſource, by rational methods, every preſent advaatage at leaſt : But if we wiſh to make them independent, let us leave the lands to their diſpoſal, they know the value of them, and will very ſoon raiſe ſufficient to ſupport a government.

Immenſe tracts of this territory are under ſale by contracts with the late Congreſs---theſe are laying in an incomplete ſtate, owing to the ſurveys not being finiſhed ; and prove a loſs of upwards of 600 dollars per day to the United States. This being the caſe, it remains to determine what ſhall be done ? I think the eſtabliſhment of a Land-Office in that country, upon ſome ſuch principles as are contained in the report, is the obvious duty of Congreſs.

This will open a door to a regular, ſafe and expeditious ſale of the lands--- and it will become the intereſt of every perſon in the United States to become purchaſers---for the purchaſe will extinguiſh both principal and intereſt of the public debt.---[Mr. Scott then pointed out the advantages that would reſult from ſelling the land, in the firſt inſtance, to thoſe that would ſettle it, in preference to ſelling it in large tracts to ſpeculators---He alſo enforced the elegibility of ſelling it in ſmall quantities, which might be done ſo as to have them ſurveyed, located and ſettled without expence to the ſtates.]

This plan (Mr. Scott further obſerved) does not prevent ſales of large tracts---it only admits ſales of ſmall quantities.

The plan that has been purſued has been enormouſly expenſive ; ſo much ſo that Congreſs had better *give* the lands to ſettlers.

It has been ſaid, that deeds of that country ought to be executed under the immediate eye of Congreſs.---But I think the directors of the Land-Office may be as well checked as officers in any department whatever. I therefore hope that the report of the committee will be adopted, and a reſolve paſs, that a ſelect committee of the Houſe be appointed to prepare and report a bill upon the general principles of this committee.

The queſtion upon the report of the committee was then taken, and paſſed in the affirmative.

A reſolve, which provides that the Land Office ſhould be placed under the direction of the Governor of the Weſtern territory, was then read.

Mr. Sherman obſerved, that the weſtern lands are undoubtedly a valuable fund to the United States---and the gradual ſettlement of them, by particular claſſes of citizens, may not prove injurious. But I am by no means in favor of opening a wide door to ſpeculators---by which immenſe tracts may be monopolized, and the public ſecurites depreciated, to the great injury of the creditors of government. I think it will be a proper ſtep to eſtabliſh a Land Office, to facilitate and complete the ſales already made----but a wide field for diſputes and every evil will be the conſequence of iſſuing warrants---I ſhall therefore be againſt ſuch a meaſure.

Mr. Lee obſerved, that he thought it was beſt that the committee ſhould riſe ; that a ſpecial committee ſhould be appointed to examine all papers, contracts, &c. reſpecting the weſtern territory, both of Congreſs and the ſeveral ſtates : He objected to the plan of eſtabliſhing the land office at a diſtance from the ſeat of government, and placing it under the direction of the governor of the weſtern territory.---It might in the iſſue be found that we had erected an *imperium in imperio.*

Several other gentlemen made obſervations upon the ſubject, when Mr. Sedgwick propoſed, that "*Governor of the weſtern territory* ſhould be ſtruck out, and " Secretary of the Treaſury" inſerted.

Mr. Vining then moved, that the propoſition ſhould lie on the table till to-morrow---and that the committee ſhould riſe : This motion obtained, and the Speaker reſumed the chair.

Mr Vining moved that the report of the committee, appointed to take into conſideration the compenſation proper to be allowed to the Preſident, Vice Preſident, Senators and Repreſentatives of the United States, for their ſervices, ſhould be taken up : this motion was agreed to : This report ſtated, that 20,000 dollars per annum be allowed to the Preſident, excluſive of the expences of an houſe, furniture, Secretaties, Clerks, carriages, horſes, &c.

Mr. Lawrence obſerved, that he ſhould not take upon him to determine whether the ſum mentioned in the report was ſufficient or not : The conſtitution ſtates, that the Preſident ſhall receive an adequate allowance, which he has a right to diſpoſe of as he pleaſes : He pointed out the impropriety of ſpecifying particular objects for which allowances were to be made, and ſaid that the compenſation ſhould be made in a groſs ſum : He therefore moved, that thoſe parts of the report which reſpected particulars, with the twenty thouſand dollars, ſhould be ſtruck out, and the ſum left blank.

A variety of obſervations followed this motion ; which was at length carried in the affirmative, and the article in the report now ſtands thus :

Reſolved, That the Preſident of the United States be allowed   thouſand dollars per annum, as a compenſation for his ſervices, to be paid in quarterly payments.---Adjourned.

TUESDAY, July 14, 1789.

Mr. Ames, of the committee on elections, made a partial report on the conteſted election of the ſtate of New-Jerſey, which was laid on the table.

The engroſſed bill to regulate the collection of the duties on goods, wares and merchandize, imported into the United States, was read---after which the Houſe proceeded to fill up the blanks. Among others the following :

All imported diſtilled ſpirits of 24 degrees, by the Hydrometer, to be reckoned Jamaica proof.

The coſt of goods to be eſtimated at the following rates :

	Dollars.	*Cents.*
The pound ſterling of Great-Britain, -	4	44
The livre tournois of France, - -		18½
The florin or guilder of the United Netherlands,		39
The mark banco of Hamburg, - -		33⅓
The rix dollar of Denmark, - -	1	
The rix dollar of Sweden, - -	1	
The ruble of Ruſſia, - - -	1	
Real plate of Spain, - - -		10
The millree of Portugal, - -	1	24
The pound ſterling of Ireland, - -	4	10
The tale of China, - - -	1	48
The pagoda of India, - -	1	94
The rupee of Bengal, - - -		55½

And all other currencies in value as near as may be to the ſaid rates.

All duties to be paid in gold and ſilver.

The gold coin of France, Spain, England and Portugal, and all other gold coin of equal fineneſs, to be valued at, per penny-weight, }	89
The Mexican dollar, - - -	100
The crown of France, - - -	111
The crown of England, - - -	111
And all other ſilver coin of equal fineneſs, per oz.	111

The blanks being filled----the queſtion, Shall the bill paſs ? was carried in the affirmative.

The title of the bill was then determined, viz.

An Act to regulate the collection of duties impoſed on tonnage, and on goods, wares and merchandize imported into the United States.

Mr. Fitzſimons moved " for leave to bring in a bill to provide for the government of the weſtern territory, agreeably to the acts and ordinances of the late Congreſs." Objections were made by Mr. Carrol and Mr. Stone. It was obſerved, that it was improper to proceed to enforce particular ordinances of the late Congreſs, as it might involve a difficult queſtion, whether all ſuch acts as were not ſo re-eſtabliſhed could have any force or operation. This queſtion was important, and if it came before the Houſe, there was not time now to diſcuſs it. Giving this leave, it was ſaid, would be ſanctioning thoſe acts that might be improper or impolitic to continue, which the Houſe ought not to do without examination. If a law of this Congreſs was neceſſary to give efficacy to the inſtitutions of the old, the whole ſubject ought to be taken up, and ſome general proviſion made.

On the other hand was urged the uncertain and unſettled ſtate of the weſtern territory ; the apprehenſions that prevailed there, that they had no legal, regular government, authoriſed by the United States. This was only a preſent meaſure, and if an eſtabliſhment upon different principles ſhould be neceſſary in future, it could be effected.

A motion was then made to refer this propoſition to a ſpecial committee, which was negatived.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) moved to ſtrike out the words " agreeably to the ordinances of Congreſs," which was carried.

Mr. Benſon then moved to ſtrike out the former words of the motion, and that a committee ſhould be appointed to bring in the bill. This was carried, and Mr. Fitzſimons, Mr. Sedgwick and Mr. Brown, were appointed.

Another motion was then made by Mr. Fitzſimons, that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill providing for the ſettlement of accounts between the United States and individual ſtates, agreeably to the acts and ordinances of the late Congreſs : This was alſo agreed to, and Meſſrs. Baldwin, Sturgis and Smith, (of S. C.) appointed as the committee.

Adjourned till 11 o'clock to-morrow.

WEDNESDAY, July 15.

The Houſe met and took up, for a ſecond reading, the report of the committee of elections, reſpecting the conteſted election of New-Jerſey. The object of report was, to obtain inſtructions and power from the Houſe to proceed to obtain proof of the facts ſtated by the petitioners, relative to unfair and illegal proceedings during the ſaid elections.

The petitioners in favor of the ſitting members had applied to be heard by counſel, whether the facts, if proved, were material to invalidate the election ; and whether the Houſe had, conſtitutionally, cognizance of the execution of the election law.

A long debate took place on a motion made by Mr. Benſon to hear the petitioners by counſel ; but, when the Houſe were coming to a deciſion thereupon, the motion was withdrawn.

It was then propoſed that the Houſe empower the committee to ſend for ſuch perſons, papers and records, as they deem expedient ; but, on the queſtion being put, the motion was negatived.

Another motion was made to authoriſe the committee to ſend a commiſſion into New-Jerſey for taking depoſitions ; but this met a fate ſimilar to the former.

It being underſtood that the committee were to proceed to obtain proof in ſuch manner as they ſhould deem expedient, the buſineſs was finiſhed for the preſent, and the Houſe then adjourned.

THURSDAY, July 16, 1789.

The Houſe met, and reſumed the conſideration of the report of the committee on the ſalary to be allowed the Preſident, &c. After conſiderable debate the Houſe agreed to allow him a compenſation of 25000 dollars annually, the Vice-Preſident 5000, ſix dollars per diem for each of the members of the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives, and twelve dollars for the Speaker.

A committee was then appointed to bring in a bill conformably to thoſe reſolutions.

Mr. Fitzſimons reported a bill for eſtabliſhing an ordinance of the late Congreſs reſpecting the weſtern territory.

The Houſe went into a committee on the bill for eſtabliſhing light-houſes, and regulating pilots.

Mr. Boudinot in the chair.

The bill provides that each ſtate may, on application to the Secretary of the treaſury, and a ceſſion of ſuch ſpots as may be proper for building light-houſes, have power to eſtabliſh as many as ſhall be thought neceſſary. The expences to be defrayed from the fœderal treaſury, and paid in advance.---And that pilots may be eſtabliſhed in each ſtate, by law, ſubject to the reviſion and controul of Congreſs.

Mr. Tucker moved to ſtrike out the whole bill except the enacting clauſe, and to ſubſtitute another, which he laid on the table.

The principle of this was to place the eſtabliſhment of both light-houſes and pilots in the hands and under the controul of the ſtate governments, the former to be ſupported by the appropriation of a certain proportion of the duty on tonnage of veſſels, not exceeding ſix cents per ton---and in caſe that were inſufficient, that each ſtate ſhould have power to lay an additional tonnage duty on all veſſels entering the ports where ſuch houſes were erected, and that pilots ſhould be under the direction of the ſtates.

This motion occaſioned ſome debate.

Mr. Fitzſimons ſaid the whole of theſe proviſions were unconſtitutional, and entered into a variety of reaſoning, to prove that they were inadequate to the object. The Conſtitution, he ſaid, in giving the regulation of commerce to Congreſs, had conferred every power which was incidental and neceſſary to it---That regulations reſpecting light-houſes and pilots were a part of the commercial ſyſtem, and had been given up by the ſtates. The means of providing for defraying the expences of them, by the ſtates laying an impoſt, was alſo unconſtitutional. The proviſions were inadequate, becauſe there were many light-houſes eſtabliſhed, and there might be many more, in places diſtant from any harbour, on the extremities of capes, &c.

Againſt theſe arguments it was contended by Mr. Tucker and Mr. Smith (S. C.) that the bill was an infringement on the rights of the ſtates : that theſe eſtabliſhments were not neceſſarily incidental to the power of commerce : that the requiring a ceſſion to the United States of ſuch places as were proper for the building of light-houſes was an improper intrenchment upon the territorial juriſdiction of the ſtates, and would be very odious to them. On the principle that theſe things were incidental to the fœderal powers, Congreſs might, with equal juſtice, take poſſeſſion of the mouths of rivers, and ſeize all ſuch convenient places, as they ſhould deem proper for the regulation of trade.

It was contended, that the bill itſelf was more unconſtitutional than the ſubſtituted motion. Nothing was clearer, it was ſaid, than that each ſtate had a power of laying an impoſt with the conſent of Congreſs ; and if Congreſs by this law expreſſed their conſent, the ſupplementary duty propoſed by the amendment was perfectly conſtitutional. Other arguments were uſed on both ſides, and the committee aroſe without deciding on the queſtion.

Adjourned.

New-Britain, Bucks county, June 29, 1789.

WHEREAS I, *Moſes Aaron*, of New-Britain townſhip, did ſome time in April, in the year 1784, execute a bond unto *George Congle*, of New-Britain townſhip, Bucks county, for the ſum of 75l. payable in April, in the year 1789, with lawful intereſt from the date. I do hereby forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment on ſaid bond, as I am determined not to pay ſaid bond, or any part thereof, until ſaid Congle fulfils his agreement in which he ſtands bound unto me.

† MOSES AARON.

Mill-Stones & Boulting-Cloths
FOR SALE, BY
ROBERT LEWIS & Sons,

At their *Store* and *Mill-Stone* MANUFACTORY on Pine-ſtreet wharff, adjoining the ſtore of George Lattimer.

BURRS in block of the firſt quality, lately imported from France, and now manufacturing into mill-ſtones of all ſizes and dimenſions, *better in quality, and lower in price*, than thoſe imported from England.

COUNTRY MILL-STONES from the American Rock, of an *excellent grit*, and of any ſize that may be ordered.

Alſo, FLINT-STONES of a very good kind, for gudgeons to run upon.

WARRANTED BOULTING-CLOTHS, a complete aſſortment, juſt imported from the manufactory, ſuperior in fabrication and texture to any that we have known imported into America, moſt of which are of *an inferior kind*, and will not anſwer the purpoſes intended.

Apply for Boulting-cloths at Robert Lewis's dwelling-houſe in Spruce-ſtreet, corner of Laurel-court, mid-way between Second and Third-ſtreets. *July* 1789.

WANTED,
(To go to MARYLAND)
A MILLER,

Who underſtands the buſineſs, and can be well recommended. For further particulars enquire of JOHN WALL, Stamper's Wharff, Philadelphia.

July 13th, 1789. ‡

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, on the 22d inſtant, a negroe man, named WILL, about 40 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, full faced, had on, and took with him, one pair of leather breeches, white wool ſtockings, two ſhirts, two pair of trowſers, new wool hat, and ſmoke-coloured knapſack. Any perſon taking up the ſaid negroe, and ſecuring him in gaol, ſo that he may be had again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

June 29, 1789. ¶ SAMUEL BLYTH,
near Shippenſburg.

To be SOLD at private Sale,
Gr exchanged for Real Property in or near this City, either the Whole or Part of----

AVALUABLE Tract of Land, ſituate in Harford county, in the ſtate of Maryland, in a very healthy and pleaſant part of the country, 20 miles from Baltimore, near the Upper Croſs Roads, containing 1552½ acres; it is good wheat land, well watered, and is divided into five Plantations; each accommodated with buildings, orchard and woodland, and a quantity of good meadow is and may be made, the whole is fenced, and its vicinity to Baltimore and Bellair, the county town, as well as ſeveral places of worſhip and mills, render it very valuable. If ſold for caſh, credit will be given for part of the purchaſe money. Apply to CHARLES JERVIS.

HARROWGATE.

THE ſubſcriber returns his ſincere thanks to his Friends in particular, and the Public in general, for paſt favors, and ſolicits a continuance of them.

At the inſtance of a number of his friends, he means to have a CONCERT of VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC, with an ILLUMINATION, in imitation of the European *Vauxhall*, to commence on Monday, the 6th of July, at four o'clock, P. M. and conclude preciſely at nine. (If encouragement ſhould be given) it will be continued on every ſucceeding Monday, if the weather is favorable, if not, on the next fair day.

The rural ſituation and many natural beauties of Harrowgate are ſo well known, that a particular deſcription of them is deemed unneceſſary.

It is decorated with ſummer-houſes, arbours, ſeats, &c. and a large new houſe, conſiſting of a number of rooms for large and ſmall parties.

The Mineral Springs, Shower and Plunging Baths, are in the beſt order.

A good and plentiful Table, with Liquor of the beſt quality; Tea, Coffee, Fruit, &c. will be furniſhed on the ſhorteſt notice, and every exertion made to render the entertainment commodious, elegant and agreeable.

Any communication for improvements will be gratefully received and attended to, by the public's moſt obedient and very humble ſervant, GEORGE ESTERLY.

N. B. The ſubſcriber's light waggon will ſtart on every Monday during the ſeaſon, at four o'clock in the afternoon, from the houſe of Michael Hay, in Race-ſtreet. June 30.

Philadelphia, June 20, 1789.

BY virtue of a precept from the Truſtees of the General Loan Office of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the premiſes, on Wedneſday, the 22d day of July next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, two meſſuages or tenements, and lots or pieces of land thereunto belonging, ſituate on Shackamaxon or Kenſington, in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia: one of them lying between Marlborough ſtreet on the eaſt, and another ſtreet or paſſage of 30 feet wide called Crown ſtreet on the weſt, containing in breadth on the ſaid ſtreet 174 feet and 3 inches, and in length 202 feet, being bounded on the eaſt by Marlborough ſtreet, on the north by land formerly of Benjamin Fairman, on the weſt by Crown ſtreet aforeſaid, and on the ſouth by Prince ſtreet.---And the other of ſaid lots lying between Crown ſtreet aforeſaid, on the eaſt by land late of Benjamin Shoemaker, deceaſed, containing in breadth, on Crown ſtreet aforeſaid, 174 feet, and on the weſt end thereof 174 feet and ten inches, and in length on the north ſide thereof 175 feet and 3 inches, and on the ſouth ſide thereof 161 feet and 4 inches, being bounded on the eaſt by Crown ſtreet aforeſaid, on the north by land formerly of Benjamin Fairman, deceaſed, and on the ſouth by Prince ſtreet aforeſaid. Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the property of Zacharias Endreſs (Brewer) by JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Advertiſment.

A MEETING of the GENERAL CONVENTION OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, will be held in this City on *the fourth Tueſday in July next*; of which all Perſons concerned are requeſted to take Notice

By Order of the Committee of the ſaid Church
FRANCIS HOPKINSON, Sec',ry
of the General Convention.

Philadelphia, May 29, 1789.

To be SOLD, at private Sale,

A Certain three ſtory brick HOUSE, two rooms on a floor, with a large two ſtory brick Kitchen, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Third-ſtreet from Delaware, the third door below Cherry-ſtreet, containing in breadth on Third-ſtreet 20 feet, and in length or depth 99 feet. For further particulars enquire of Elizabeth Griffith, on the premiſes, or of

WILLIAM POWELL.

Southampton townſhip, Bucks county, July 1, 1789

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Henry Krewſon, Eſq; by bond, note, or otherwiſe, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and all thoſe who have demands againſt the eſtate are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly proved, for ſettlement, to

JONATHAN HOGELAND, ſen) Executors.
‖ SIMON VANARSTDALL, ſen.)

CAUTION.

Lowhill townſhip, Northampton county, June 8, 1789.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber, in the year 1781, purchaſed of Martin Eillert the one moiety of an improvement, together with the appurtenances; moreover, that in year 1782 I have purchaſed of Joſeph Eillert the other moiety of ſaid improvement, in the ſame manner as he held it. The aforeſaid land is ſituate in Lowhill townſhip, Northampton county, and bounded at preſent with Jacob Bachman, John Creeklo, Paul Shoemaker, Peter Frautz, Jacob Dorver, David Kuntz and Philip Feuſtermaker. Whoever has any right or claim to the ſaid land muſt make it appear in ſix weeks from this date, before the ſubſcriber, or thoſe perſons who live at preſent on the ſaid land. So much for information from me, §

CHRISTOPHER EILLERT.

Cheſter county, June 29, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the premiſes, on Monday, the 27th day of July next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in the Manor of Springfield, in the townſhip of Weſt Nantmill, containing 309 acres, more or leſs; bounded by lands of Samuel Muckelduff, Joſeph Darlington, and others. Taken in execution as the eſtate of John Strong, and to be ſold by

‖ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Cheſter county, June 29, 1789.

BY virtue of a precept from David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; ſole Truſtee of the General Loan Office of (the late province, now ſtate of) Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the premiſes, on Friday, the 31ſt day of July next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Eaſt-Bradford, containing 90 acres, more or leſs; bounded by land of Abiah Taylor, Abraham Taylor and others. Taken in execution as the eſtate of John Taylor, and to be ſold by

§ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, June 27, 1789.

PROPOSALS
For printing by ſubſcription, on fine royal paper, in octavo, with a new and elegant letter, caſt on purpoſe by Caſlon,

A NEW WORK, ENTITULED
A Dictionary of the Arts;
Comprehending all that is *uſeful* both in the *liberal* and *mechanical* Arts: Illuſtrated by a great variety of beautiful *engravings*, accurately executed. To which, if neceſſary, will be added,

A SUPPLEMENT,
Including ſuch NEW DISCOVERIES and IMPROVEMENTS, as may happen to occur too late, in the progreſs of the work, for inſertion under their proper heads.

CONDITIONS.

I. THIS work ſhall be publiſhed in numbers; every number to contain four ſheets, or ſixty-four pages, of letter-preſs, cloſely and beautifully printed;---price to ſubſcribers thirty-ſix ninetieth parts of a dollar. But as the plan is new, and much of the matter remaining for ſelection lies ſcattered among a very extenſive variety of books, &c. it cannot preciſely be aſcertained what number of ſheets will be requiſite to complete the work. It is meant to confine it, if poſſible, to four volumes, ſeverally comprizing between ſix and ſeven hundred pages, beſides plates: but the whole may be bound up in three, four, or more volumes, at the option of the ſubſcribers.

II. For the gratification of thoſe who may wiſh to have a *ſplendid* impreſſion of this American production, a few copies will be ſtruck off on fine vellum paper, and preſſed, ſo as to imitate the effect of a copper-plate. Theſe to be furniſhed at forty-five ninetieths of a dollar per number.

III. No money will be required in advance: but every number muſt be paid for on delivery

IV. Whenever names are obtained for ſix hundred copies, the work ſhall be put to preſs, and a number publiſhed monthly, ſtitched in blue paper, and embelliſhed with ſuch engravings as may be neceſſary for the elucidation of ſubjects.

V. Beſides the numerous and expenſive copper-plates that muſt neceſſarily appear in a work of this ſort, there ſhall be given with the concluding number, *gratis*, proper ſetts of title-pages, a dedication, preface, and liſt of ſubſcribers; together with an elegant frontiſpiece, aptly deſigned, and executed in a maſterly manner by an eminent artiſt in Europe. All the other plates will be engraved in the United States.

VI. Every ſubſcriber for twelve copies ſhall be entituled to a thirteenth *gratis*.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received by the Printer, *Joſeph James*, in Philadelphia, by moſt of the principal Book-ſellers on the Continent, and by the Printers of this paper.

TO THE PUBLIC.

IT muſt excite our ſurprize, on a review of the multifarious publications which have appeared in the Engliſh language, that, among them all, there is not a DICTIONARY *confined* to the ARTS!

Hitherto, it has been the invariable practice to blend the arts with the ſciences in dictionaries. Hence a numerous and uſeful body of men, the artificers, manufacturers and mechanics, have, in a manner, been ſhut out from the knowledge of things which immediately pertain to their ſeveral occupations; and the arts have, in conſequence, been checked in their progreſs and improvement: for, few of thoſe who are engaged in ſuch purſuits can find leiſure to ſtudy the ſciences; and ſtill fewer of them are poſſeſſed of the means to purchaſe, or the inclination to peruſe ſuch voluminous and expenſive works. It is ſurely impolitic, not to ſay unjuſt, to either withhold the knowledge of the one, or tax it with the purchaſe of the other.

In order to remove this difficulty, and ſupply, what appears to be ſo much wanted, a work which ſhall treat of the arts alone, in a conciſe, yet clear and comprehenſive manner, and which, being portable and cheap, might tend to diffuſe a more general knowledge of all that is uſeful in the liberal and mechanical arts---the PROPOSED DICTIONARY is reſpectfully offered to the PUBLIC. The plan of it is undoubtedly good; and as to the execution, the writers and compilers can only promiſe to beſtow on it every poſſible degree of attention. The pains they have already taken to collect and arrange materials, and the aſſiſtance which they hope to receive from many characters eminent in various lines of life, induce a belief, that they will not often be unprepared to encounter any difficulties which may occur in the proſecution of this arduous undertaking.

It will be neceſſary for the writers to conſult, examine, and compare a vaſt number of volumes; and whatever is valuable to their purpoſe-- whether in the Cyclopædia, Encyclopædia Britannica, L'Encyclopédie Methodique, la Bibliothequé Phyſico-Economique, or in any other work of known merit---ſhall be carefully digeſted and introduced in this dictionary; together with ſuch additions as the writers may, themſelves, be enabled to make. Though brevity will command their peculiar attention throughout the work, yet they hope to convey it in a ſtyle ſufficiently plain and perſpicuous to the meaneſt capacity; for general utility is their leading motive. And to render this DICTIONARY the more extenſively uſeful, references to the moſt approved works, which treat of the arts, ſhall occaſionally be made under their proper heads; ſo that the reader may know where to look for the moſt ample information concerning his own, or any other particular art.

Beſides the aſſiſtance this work will derive from the labors of others, it will contain many uſeful improvements and diſcoveries, which have not yet appeared in print: and in this circumſtance, the dictionary now offered will excel. In England, where the artiſts are extremely tenacious of their profeſſional knowledge, writers have found it difficult, and often impracticable, to obtain the needful information; and hence, in general, the arts are either erroneouſly or ſuperficially deſcribed in Engliſh works.

Every artiſt who may find himſelf deficient in the knowledge of any particular ſecret reſpecting his vocation, is invited to ſtate it to the writers, by letter addreſſed to the printer, poſt-paid: they will take care to acknowledge it on the cover of the ſucceeding number, and endeavour to obviate any ſuch doubt or difficulty in its proper place.

Communications that might throw light upon any of the arts would be thankfully received and acknowledged. The ingenious mind would feel its own reward, in the pleaſing reflection of having thus contributed to enlarge the ſphere of uſeful knowledge, and to promote the eſſential intereſts of a new and riſing empire.

If, in the courſe of this publication, there ſhould appear any errors or omiſſions, the writers would eſteem it a particular favor to be informed of them, in order to remedy the defects in a ſupplement. Aware that their beſt endeavours muſt fall far ſhort of perfection, in the proſecution of ſo laborious and extenſive a work, they ſolicit the candour and indulgence of every deſcription of their fellow-citizens.

With reſpect to its manual execution, they can promiſe much. The whole impreſſion will be elegant; the copies on vellum paper ſplendid. They have directed a beautiful letter to be caſt for the purpoſe, calculated to get in a great deal of matter, without offending the eye of the reader; and the types will occaſionally be renewed, before they contract a worn appearance. Thus a proof will be ſhewn, that one art, in particular, has attained a high degree of perfection in America.

Southwark, July 2, 1789.

BROUGHT to the ſubſcriber's office, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen, two coverlids, two great coats, a remnant of ſtriped homeſpun cotton, one wallet, and a ſilver watch.

Broke into the meadow of the ſubſcriber, a brown MARE, 15 hands high, 4 or 5 years old. ¶

JONATHAN PENROSE.

Ten Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, living at Coventry forge, Cheſter county, on the night of the 3d inſtant, (by a certain Patrick Dalton, a wheel-barrow man, who made his eſcape from his keepers at Weſt-Cheſter a few days ago) a handſome black HORSE, 15 hands high, has a few ſaddle marks, trots and canters exceeding well. Said Dalton is a man about 5 feet 6 inches high, and ſquints a good deal. The above reward will be paid to any perſon who will ſecure the horſe and thief, or Six Dollars for the horſe only, paid by JOHN EVANS.

Coventry Forge, July 4th 1789. ¶

N. B. It is expected ſaid thief is either gone towards Philadelphia or Baltimore.

Muſtard and Chocolate
MANUFACTORY,

CONTINUED, as formerly done by W. Norton & Co. and M. Norton & Co. who give *thirty-two ſhillings* per buſhel for *good clean Muſtard Seed*, and in proportion for ſmaller quantities, at the ſtore of the deceaſed, now of the ſubſcriber, on the ſouth ſide of Market ſtreet, about half way between Front and Second-ſtreets, where orders from town and country are carefully attended to, by 3 m. JOHN HAWORTH.

Philadelphia, July 6 1789.

WANTED,
As Apprentices to a Shipwright,

Two or three ſtout hearty country lads, of good parentage, and who can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printers.

To be SOLD or LET,

A Valuable FARM, of 150 acres, 20 thereof beſt watered meadow, and 20 more to be made, an old over ſhot griſt-mill and oil mill, with other large buildings, orchards, &c. ſituate in Bethel townſhip, Tulpehocken ſettlement, about 25 miles weſt of the town of Reading; alſo a new griſt and ſaw mill, with 300 or 600 acres of good land, buildings, &c. in Liken's valley, on Wiconeſky creek, about 40 miles weſt of Reading, all in Berks county. And ſeveral tracts of excellent land, with mill ſeats and meadowing, in Berks and Northumberland counties as above; or, to accommodate farmers and others having many ſons to ſettle, will exchange them for leſſer tracts of old land, in Philadelphia, Bucks, Montgomery or Cheſter counties.

Alſo to be ſold by the ſubſcriber, the beſt kind of
BOULTING CLOTHS,

Warranted good and ſuitable for every branch of the boulting buſineſs; as he has had 40 years experience in millering, importing and ſelling boulting cloths, on reaſonable terms, in Vine-ſtreet, Philadelphia. c 3 M

March 10, 1789. DANIEL WILLIAMS.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING
OFFICE, near the MARKET.

JULY, 1789. THE NUMB. 3087.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 1789.

STATE of PENNSYLVANIA.

An ACT *to eſtabliſh a* BOARD OF APPEAL *within the ſeveral counties of this ſtate, and to grant* EXONERATIONS *in caſes of* Militia Fines.

WHEREAS it hath been repreſented that groſs abuſes have been committed in the levying and collecting of militia fines, whereby many individuals as well as families have been greatly aggrieved and oppreſſed; and as ſuch abuſes may ſtill be continued, unleſs better proviſions than now ſubſiſts be made for the hearing of appeals and granting exonerations:

Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, in General Aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame, That within each of the counties of this ſtate there ſhall be conſtituted and eſtabliſhed, and there is hereby conſtituted and eſtabliſhed, a Board, conſiſting of the commiſſioners of the ſeveral counties in this ſtate, who, or any two of them, ſhall have power to receive all appeals from perſons charged in the ſeveral counties with militia fines, who may conſider themſelves aggrieved thereby, and alſo to receive the applications of ſuch perſons ſo charged, who may pray relief on account of peculiar hardſhip or inability. And the ſaid Board ſhall have full power and authority to determine on ſuch appeals and applications, and to give relief and grant exonerations, according to their judgment and diſcretion, and as juſtice and humanity may require, and ſhall alſo give certificates of ſuch relief or exonerations, which ſhall be available to the appellants, againſt the payment of the amount to the collecting officer.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That, for the purpoſes aforeſaid, it ſhall and may be lawful for the ſaid board, or any two of them, to meet together for the purpoſes aforeſaid, at ſuch times and places in their reſpective counties as to them may appear proper, and as beſt calculated to give opportunities for the appeals and applications of all ſuch perſons as may think themſelves ſo aggrieved or oppreſſed.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid board ſhall ſeverally be entitled to receive the ſum of ten ſhillings for each and every day they and each of them ſhall be employed in performing the duties enjoined by this act.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That an act, entituled "An act to ſuſpend for a limited time the collection of all militia fines incurred under laws paſſed before the 22d day of March, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-eight," ſhall, from and after the firſt day of May next, be, and the ſame is hereby repealed and made void.

Signed, by Order of the Houſe,
RICHARD PETERS, Speaker.

Enacted into a law at Philadelphia, on Friday, the Twenty-ſeventh day of March, in the year of Our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-nine.

PETER Z. LLOYD, *Clerk of the General Aſſembly.*

Agreeable to the above recited Act, the Commiſſioners of the County of Philadelphia do give this Public Notice, That they will hold Appeals at the New Court-Houſe, in the City of Philadelphia, on the following Days, *to wit:*

North-Mulberry	Ward the	21 and 22	July.
South ditto	ditto	24 and 25	
North	ditto	27 and 28	
Upper Delaware	ditto	29	
High ſtreet and Cheſnut	ditto	30	
Middle	ditto	31	
South	ditto	1	Auguſt
Walnut and Lower Delaware	ditto	3	
Dock	ditto	4 and 5	
New-Market	ditto	6 and 7	
Northern Liberties, Eaſt Townſhip		10 and 11	
Northern Liberties, Weſt	ditto	12 and 13	
Southwark Eaſt	ditto	14 and 15	
Southwark Weſt	ditto	17	
Paſſyunk and Moyomenſing	ditto	18	
Blockley and Kingſeſſing	ditto	19	
Germantown	ditto	20	
Briſtol and Roxborough	ditto	21	
Oxford and Byberry	ditto	22	
Moreland and Lower Dublin	ditto	24	

STATE of PENNSYLVANIA.

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

MONDAY, *March* 16*th*, 1789. P. M.

THE report on the petitions of 1422 inhabitants of Cheſter county, read March 5th, was read the ſecond time: Whereupon

Reſolved, That the petitions praying for a diviſion of Cheſter county be publiſhed, for four weeks, in one of the news-papers of this city.

Extract from the Minutes,
PETER Z. LLOYD, *Clerk of the General Aſſembly.*

To the Honorable the REPRESENTATIVES *of the* FREEMEN *of the Commonwealth of* Pennſylvania.

The PETITION of the underſigned, Inhabitants of the borough and townſhip of Cheſter, in the county of Cheſter,

Reſpectfully Sheweth,

THAT your Petitioners labour under very many and great inconveniences and hardſhips, occaſioned by the removal of the Courts of Juſtice from the ſaid Borough and Townſhip to the Turks-head, in Goſhen townſhip. Among a variety that might be enumerated, your Petitioners beg leave to mention, that by a grant made by the firſt worthy Founder of Pennſylvania to the inhabitants of this place, in order to induce them to found a ſettlement here, it was expreſſly ordained that all the Courts of Judicature for the affairs of this county ſhould be here held and kept, and the county Goal or Priſon ſhould be and remain here forever, which privilege your Petitioners, by the ſaid removal, are not only deprived of, but are compelled to attend their neceſſary buſineſs at the diſtance of eighteen or twenty miles, to their great and manifeſt injury and expence: That your Petitioners find, by experience, that the buſineſs in the ſaid courts is ſo greatly increaſed, occaſioned by the extenſiveneſs and increaſed population of the ſaid county, that the various ſuits commenced therein cannot be determined in any reaſonable time, to the great damage of thoſe who are neceſſitated to proſecute or defend their juſt and legal rights therein; from which, and a variety of other reaſons that might be aſſigned, a diviſion of the ſaid county is become abſolutely neceſſary: And your Petitioners flatter themſelves that no oppoſition will be made thereto, when it is conſidered that your Petitioners have generouſly paid their full ſhare of the ſum of four thouſand pounds and upwards, for erecting public buildings at the Turks-head, in Goſhen townſhip, purely to eaſe and ſatisfy their brethren in the remote parts of the ſaid county, and that your Petitioners have contracted and agreed with the owner of the old Court-houſe, Priſon and Work-houſe, in the ſaid Borough, for the abſolute purchaſe thereof for public uſe.

Your petitioners therefore requeſt that your Honorable Houſe will pleaſe to permit a bill to be brought in, to divide the ſaid county of Cheſter, and to direct that the courts of juſtice may be held at the borough of Cheſter, as heretofore; and your petitioners will gratefully acknowledge your attention to the public good.

New-Britain, Bucks county, June 29, 1789.

WHEREAS I, *Moſes Aaron*, of New-Britain townſhip, did ſome time in April, in the year 1784, execute a bond unto *George Congle*, of New-Britain townſhip, Bucks county, for the ſum of 75l. payable in April, in the year 1789, with lawful intereſt from the date. I do hereby forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment on ſaid bond, as I am determined not to pay ſaid bond, or any part thereof, until ſaid Congle fulfils his agreement in which he ſtands bound unto me.

† MOSES AARON.

NOW Treſpaſſing on the incloſure of the ſubſcriber, in Ridley, A brindle COW, ſuppoſed to be eleven years old, branded H. L. on one horn, and a ſtreak along her back. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

† JOSEPH PEARSON.

Philadelphia, July 20, 1789

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, at the Merchants Coffee houſe, in Second-ſtreet, near Walnut-ſtreet, on Wedneſday, the 5th day of Auguſt next, at 7 o'clock in the evening---The following Meſſuages and Lots of Ground:

No. 1. A certain two ſtory Brick Meſſuage or Tenement, a Kitchen and Lot of Ground; ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Race-ſtreet, between Fifth and Sixth-ſtreets from the river Delaware, in the city of Philadelphia; containing on the ſaid ſtreet 20 feet, and in length or depth 65 feet, or thereabouts; bounded northward by the ſaid Race-ſtreet, eaſtward by ground now or late of Caleb Creſſon, ſouthward by the next deſcribed lot, and northward by John Fiſs's ground; ſubject to a yearly ground rent of 16 dollars, payable to Joſhua Creſſon.

No. 2. A certain Frame Blackſmith's Shop and Lot or piece of Ground; ſituate on the north ſide of a 20 feet wide alley (called Creſſon's alley) leading out of Fifth-ſtreet into Sixth-ſtreet, and between Race-ſtreet and Arch-ſtreet, in the ſaid city; containing in breadth about 20 feet, and in depth 65 feet; bounded ſouthward by the ſaid alley, weſtward by John Fiſs's ground, northward by the aforeſaid lot, and eaſtward by Caleb Creſſon's ground, with the free uſe of the aforeſaid alley: taken in execution and to be ſold as the property of David Neiſs, by

JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, July 20, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, at the Merchants Coffee-Houſe in this city, on Wedneſday, the 5th day of Auguſt next, at 7 o'clock in the evening, two equal undivided ſeventh parts of and in a certain two ſtory brick meſſuage, a kitchen and lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Fifth-ſtreet from the river Delaware, and between Market and Arch-ſtreets in the city of Philadelphia; containing in front about 16 feet and 11 inches, and in length or depth 113 feet, bounded eaſtward and northward by ground of Uriah Woolman, ſouthward by ground of Adam Helm, and weſtward by Fifth-ſtreet aforeſaid; ſubject to a ground-rent of £8 per annum, and ſubject to the dower or thirds of Margaret Shee, during her natural life. Taken in execution as the property of John Shee, (cordwainer) and to be ſold, by

JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, July 20, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale, by public vendue, at the Merchants Coffee-Houſe in Second-ſtreet, on Wedneſday, the 5th day of Auguſt next, at 7 o'clock in the evening, the following meſſuage and lots of ground,

No. 1. A two ſtory frame meſſuage or tenement and lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, continued northward beyond the city of Philadelphia, in the townſhip of the Northern Liberties and county of Philadelphia, containing in front on ſaid Front-ſtreet 15 feet and 9 inches, and in length or depth on the north ſide thereof 92 feet and 4 inches, and in length on the ſouth ſide thereof 93 feet and 6 inches, to a certain 7 feet 3 inch wide alley (left open by Bryan Wilkinſon) and extending from Green-ſtreet ſouthward; bounded on the north with a corner lot of ground, granted to Paul Troth, on the eaſt by Front-ſtreet aforeſaid, on the ſouth by the next deſcribed lot, and on the weſt by the aforeſaid alley.

No. 2. Alſo a lot of ground, containing in breadth on the ſaid Front-ſtreet 15 feet and 9 inches, and in length on the north ſide thereof 97 feet and 9 inches, and in length on the ſouth ſide thereof 101 feet and 11 inches; bounded on the north partly by the ſouth-end of the ſaid 7 feet 3 inch alley, and partly with the above deſcribed lot, on the eaſt with Front-ſtreet aforeſaid, on the ſouth with ground of John Knowles, and on the weſt with ground of Bryan Wilkinſon: both lots ſubject to a yearly rent-charge of £23 12 6; taken in execution as the property of John Jacobs, and to be ſold, by JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, July 20, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale by public vendue, at the Merchants Coffee-houſe, in Second-ſtreet, near Walnut-ſtreet, on Wedneſday, the 5th day of Auguſt next, at 7 o'clock in the evening, a certain three ſtory Brick Meſſuage or Tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging; ſituate on the ſouth ſide of a certain 30 feet wide ſtreet, called North-ſtreet, in the ſquare formed by High-ſtreet and Mulberry-ſtreet, and Fifth and Sixth-ſtreets from the river Delaware, in the city of Philadelphia; containing in breadth on ſaid North-ſtreet 16 feet and 7 inches, and extending that breadth for the ſpace of 26 feet, where it wideneth to the breadth of one foot more (making the ſaid lot 17 feet and 7 inches) and extending that breadth for the further ſpace of 24 feet, making the ſaid lot in the length or depth from the ſaid North-ſtreet 100 feet; bounded northward by ſaid North-ſtreet; weſtward, partly by a two foot nine inch alley, and partly by ground of Charles French; ſouthward, partly by ground of Thomas Wharton and Rachel his wife, and partly by ground now or late of Mary Hudſon, and eaſtward by ground of Adam Zantzinger; ſubject to the payment of a yearly rent charge of 16 Spaniſh milled dollars and two thirds of a dollar, unto Thomas Wharton and Rachel his wife, her heirs and aſſigns forever: taken in execution and to be ſold as the property of Henry Bletterman, by

JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Proceedings of Congreſs.

Houſe *of* Repreſentatives *of the* United States.

Debate on the propoſition to make a diſcrimination between the pay of the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives.

THURSDAY, July 16, 1789.

Mr. Jackſon oppoſed this diſcrimination. He obſerved---We have all alike abandoned our particular purſuits in life, and are all equally engaged in the ſervice of our country---and I can ſee no reaſon for making any difference. Can a Senator eat more---or does he drink better than a Repreſentative? I preſume not---their expences are equal: There is but one reaſon that can be aſſigned for this diſtinction, and that is, the Senate may ſit longer than the Houſe; but as it muſt be conſidered that they will receive pay accordingly, this reaſon falls to the ground. The buſineſs of both houſes is the ſame, and the pay ought to be alike.

Mr. Lee obſerved, that the conſtitution had made a difference, and that we ought to do it:---There is a degree of refinement in the mode of electing Senators:---They are our beſt men---and I think that every encouragement ought to be given to draw forth the firſt abilities;---The difference of two or three dollars is but a trifling diſtinction to our venerable ſages: At preſent there may be young men in the Senate; but the time will come when our moſt honorable grey headed ſires, the experienced and wiſe men of our land will fill thoſe ſeats: Old men are with difficulty brought into public life---every inducement ſhould therefore be held out---the honor and dignity of our government is inſeparably connected with ſupporting, in a proper manner, this important branch of our legiſlature: The conſtitution warrants a diſtinction: It is founded on the beſt experience. I therefore give my hearty aſſent to the propoſal for a diſcrimination.

Mr. White: Sir, I am oppoſed to a diſcrimination: I cannot ſee the difference in the conſtitution which the gentleman refers to: There was an artificial and political diſtinction eſtabliſhed between the Senators and the people in ſome of the ancient commonwealths: This was the caſe at Rome in particular: The Senators were there conſidered as poſſeſſing a portion of divinity; and the reſt of the people were not ſuffered to mix with them.---Is it to be ſuppoſed that becauſe our Senators have the ſame name they are of a ſuperior order to their fellow men? Whatever may be the ſentiment here, in their reſpective ſtates there is no difference in the general eſtimation between a Senator and a Repreſentative---and why any diſcrimination ſhould be made in their reſpective allowances I cannot conceive

This diſtinction will operate againſt the independence of the members of this Houſe---and may in ſome future day enable the Senate to carry points, by being able to prolong the ſeſſions, when it may be greatly to the inconvenience of the Houſe.

Mr. Madiſon was in favor of the diſcrimination: He ſaid it was evidently contemplated by the conſtitution to hold out ſome diſtinction in favor of the Senate, as an inducement for men of ſtayed and fixed principles, whom habits of retirement might render averſe to the active ſcenes of public life, to devote the experience of their years and the acquiſitions of ſtudy to the ſervice of their country--and except ſomething of this kind is done, we may find it difficult to obtain proper characters for the Senate, as men of enterpriſe and genius will naturally prefer a ſeat in the Houſe, which will be conſidered as a more conſpicuous ſituation.

Mr. Vining was oppoſed to the motion for diſcrimination: He obſerved that wealthy men would in all probability be choſen Senators, and that the Repreſentatives would not in general be of that claſs; the diſcrimination ought therefore, if any was made, to be in favor of the latter: This, ſaid he, is a ſubject on which we can feel, but which it is difficult to diſcuſs. I am againſt the reduction of the ſum mentioned in the report, as I think that ſum quite inſufficient: Six dollars, ſir, is not equal to the expence per day at which many gentlemen live when at home: We ſurely do not intend to make the public ſervice unpleaſant, by rendering the ſituation of gentlemen leſs eligible.---As to the diſcrimination, the conſtitution has ſufficiently pointed out the proper diſtinction: Mr. Vining added many more obſervations, and concluded by ſaying, I have expreſſed myſelf fully upon this occaſion: I am not afraid that my ſentiments ſhould be known to my conſtituents, becauſe I think theirs agreeable to my own.

Mr. Seney: I am ſorry, ſir, that the queſtion of diſcrimination has been brought before the Houſe: What reaſon can be aſſigned for making this diſtinction? Are the ſervices of the Senate greater than thoſe of the Rpreſentatives? I think not.---Gentlemen have brought forward the conſtitution upon this occaſion; but I conceive it is oppoſed to the principle they mean to advocate. The independence of the ſeveral branches is to be ſtrictly preſerved, this will deſtroy that independence: If we eſtabliſh a diſcrimination in favor of the Senate, will it not naturally tend to create a ſenſe of inferiority in the minds of the Repreſentatives? and the time may come, when they may find it for their intereſt to be entirely ſubſervient to the views of the Senate: Sir, I feel ſenſibly the impropriety and unconſtitutionality of this meaſure, that if I had the ſmalleſt idea that it would comport with the ſentiments of a majority of the members of this Houſe, I ſhould call for the ayes and noes upon the queſtion---but as I do not conceive that to be the caſe, I ſhall for the preſent wave the propoſition.

Mr. Sedgwick obſerved, that whenever he had a motion to make in the Houſe, he always endeavored to ſatisfy himſelf of the reaſonableneſs and propriety of the propoſition it contained: When he had determined it was proper, the mode of deciſion that ſhould be adopted, he conſidered as not of very material conſequence---but in determining the preſent queſtion, he hoped the *ayes* and *noes* would not be called. There is a principle in human nature, which revolts from the idea of inferiority. Hence, when a propoſition is made which has for its object the eſtabliſhment of ſuperiority, in whatever form you pleaſe, that principle is alarmed, and excited to oppoſition; but in diſcuſſing ſuch a queſtion as the preſent, we ought to diveſt ourſelves of every partiality and prejudice, which may bias our judgments to a deciſion that will not bear the teſt of reaſon and experience. The conſtitution has, I conceive, plainly pointed out the precedence of the Senate: There are grades in ſociety which are neceſſary to their very exiſtence. This is a ſelf evident propoſition---it is recognized by every civilized nation: it is recognized by the Houſe in the report before us: why elſe have we made a difference between the Preſident and Vice Preſident? Is it not on account of his ſuperior ſtation, and weight of dignity---and between the Vice Preſident and the Senate? This diſtinction is alſo eſtabliſhed in the difference of the terms for which the Senate and the Houſe of Repreſentatives are choſen: The time for which the Senate is choſen, points out the propriety of a difference in the pay they ought to receive: The adminiſtration of the government will require that they ſhould more completely abſtract themſelves from perſonal purſuits:

Their attention will be almoſt wholly abſorbed by an attention to public duties: They ſhould therefore have an adequate and independent allowance: They will generally be of an age that will preclude them from all idea of ever engaging in their ſeveral profeſſions after once having engaged in the ſervice of their country: Their age, their wiſdom and experience, all warrant this diſcrimination. Mr. Sedgwick added many more obſervations to ſhew the policy and conſtitutionality of the diſcrimination, and concluded by ſaying, that he thought the real dignity of the Houſe ſo far from being diminiſhed by adopting the propoſition, that he conceived it was eſſentially connected with it.

Mr. Jackſon, in reply to the enquiry of Mr. Sedgwick,---Why have we made a difference between the Preſident and Vice Preſident? obſerved, that the Preſident will be employed the whole of his time: the Vice Preſident may retire to his farm whenever he pleaſes. Reference is had to the wiſdom of the Senate---but how is this ſuperior wiſdom made to appear? If a diſtinction is to be made on this account, it follows that a difference ſhould be made between the ſeveral members of this Houſe, and alſo between thoſe of the Senate. We cannot be too cautious how we eſtabliſh an undue pre-eminence, and give an influence and importance to one branch of the legiſlature over the other: All governments tend to deſpotiſm as naturally as rivers run into the ſea. Deſpotiſm carries its points gradually by ſlow and imperceptible ſteps: Deſpotic power is never eſtabliſhed all at once: we ſhall, ere we are aware, get beyond the gulph, and then wonder how we got there: The ſervices of the Senate are not more arduous than ours; their proper buſineſs is legiſlation, and I never will conſent to any diſcrimination. Had I any idea that the queſtion would be determined in favor of diſcrimination, I ſhould be for calling the *ayes* and *noes*, and, ſhould it be ſo determined, I ſhall chooſe to enter my negative againſt it.

Mr. Page made a number of obſervations---which, as he ſpoke low, were not diſtinctly heard: thus much we collected, that he was in favor of the diſcrimination: He ſaid that, in his opinion, the Senate ought to have permanent ſalaries, that they might be placed in an eligible and independent ſituation.

The propoſition for a diſcrimination was negatived.

FRIDAY, July 17, 1789.

The petition of Leonard Harbough, ſtating that he had invented certain machines, calculated to ſave the expence of labour in huſbandry, &c. and praying for the encouragement of the legiſlature, was read, and laid on the table.

A letter to the Speaker, from the Poſt-Maſter-General, upon the ſubject of the Poſt-Office, was read, and, on motion of Mr. Sedgwick, referred to a committee, conſiſting of Mr. Boudinot, Mr. Goodhue and Mr. Lee.

The bill providing for ſettling accounts between the United States and individual States was read a ſecond time, and referred to the committee of the whole, to be taken into conſideration on Tueſday next.

The bill, providing for the government of the Weſtern territory was alſo read a ſecond time, and referred to a committee of the whole on Monday next.

The Houſe then went into a committee of the whole, on the bill for eſtabliſhing light-houſes, &c. the diſcuſſion of which produced a variety of amendments and alterations---theſe being finiſhed, the committee roſe and the chairman reported the bill with the amendments. The Houſe immediately proceeded to a conſideration of theſe amendments---which being agreed to, the bill was ordered to be engroſſed, for a third reading on Monday next.---The Houſe then adjourned to Monday morning, eleven o'clock.

MONDAY, July 20, 1789.

The bill for eſtabliſhing the department of foreign affairs was brought down from the Senate, concurred, with amendments.

A meſſage was received from the Preſident of the United States, accompanying the tonnage bill, approved and ſigned by him.

The engroſſed bill for eſtabliſhing light-houſes was read a third time, and paſſed the Houſe.

The Houſe then took up for a firſt reading the bill communicated from the Senate, to organize the judiciary department.---The ſubject of this bill was ordered to be taken up on Monday next.

The Houſe went into a committee on the bill reſpecting the weſtern territory, and having gone through the conſideration of the ſame, it paſſed the Houſe.

TUESDAY, July 21, 1789.

The bill to provide for the government of the territory north-weſt of the Ohio was read a third time, and paſſed the Houſe.

Mr. Madiſon then moved that the Houſe reſolve itſelf into a committee, in order to take into conſideration the ſubject of amendments to the conſtitution.

Several members ſuggeſting that it would be more proper to refer the ſubject to a ſpecial committee, a motion was made in form, that a committee of one member from each ſtate be appointed, to take in conſideration the motion of the eighth June, [Mr. Madiſon's motion, offering certain amendments] together with the amendments propoſed by the Conventions of the different ſtates, and to report thereon.

Upon this motion a diffuſive debate enſued, which turned altogether upon the point of expediency as to the mode; it being agreed that it would be more proper for the Houſe to take the ſubject into conſideration. The principal argument in favor of the motion was drawn from the infinite embarraſſments which would take place, if the ſubject in its preſent irregular and diſordered ſtate ſhould come firſt before the whole Houſe, and the great delay which it would occaſion.

On the other hand it was chiefly contended, that the method propoſed would not give ſatisfaction to the people; and that it would not facilitate buſineſs, ſince the whole ſubject would, on the report of the committee, lie open to the Houſe.

The motion was however carried by a large majority; and the Houſe proceeded to ballot for the committee, which on counting the ballots was found to conſiſt of Mr. Gilman, Mr. Goodhue, Mr. Sherman, Mr. Benſon. Mr. Boudinot, Mr. Clymer, Mr. Vining, Mr. Gale, Mr. Madiſon, Mr. Burke and Mr. Baldwin.

The Houſe adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, July 22, 1789.

The Houſe went into a committee on the reſolution reſpecting the Weſtern Territory, and having gone through it, ordered that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill in purſuance of the ſame.---Committee, Mr. Scott, Mr. Sylveſter, and Mr. Moore.

Mr. Carrol moved that the Houſe now take up the report of the committee on the ſubject of the enrollment, atteſtation, publication and preſervation of the acts of Congreſs.

This was however poſtponed, on Mr. Vining giving notice that this day he ſhould move for leave to bring in a bill to eſtabliſh a domeſtic department. This ſubject was connected with one immediately preceding, as this eſtabliſhment would provide a proper repoſitory for the public records of the legiſlature, and many objects of the report might be comprehended in this proviſion.

Mr. Vining moved a reſolution, that the Preſident of the United States be authorized and requeſted to provide a great and leſſer ſeal, with proper devices, for the uſe of the United States.

After ſome converſation, in which it was obſerved that ſuch a proviſion reſpecting the great ſeal was needleſs and improper, as one already exiſted, and ſome doubts were expreſſed as to the neceſſity of a privy-ſeal, it was agreed that the motion ſhould lie on the table.

Mr. Benſon moved a reſolution, that a committee ſhould be appointed to bring in a bill, to preſcribe the form of commiſſions to be granted to the officers of the United States.

Ordered to lie on the table.

THURSDAY, July 23.

The bill eſtabliſhing the compenſation to be made to the Preſident, &c. was reported by the committee appointed for that purpoſe, and ordered to be engroſſed.

The Houſe then reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole on the ſtate of the Union.

Mr. Vining moved his reſolution reſpecting the eſtabliſhment of a home department---comprehending and detailing a variety of domeſtic duties, which he ſaid were not included and provided for in any eſtabliſhment which had been already made.

The general principle of theſe reſolutions met with earneſt oppoſition from Mr. White, Mr. Sedgwick, Mr. Gerry, and others. It was contended that ſuch a department was unneceſſary, becauſe the functions to be executed in it would be properly diſtributed among the officers already created; that it was impolitic, becauſe it was expenſive, and becauſe an increaſe of great officers would alarm the people. It was ſaid that many of the duties propoſed to be annexed to the office were unimportant in themſelves; others might be performed by the chief magiſtrate; ſome might be executed by the miniſter of foreign affairs, and others again by the ſecretary of the Senate, or the clerk of this Houſe.

Mr. Vining replied at large to the arguments which were urged; and defended each clauſe of the reſolutions.

The queſtion was at length taken on the firſt clauſe, which provided generally for the eſtabliſhment of the department, and was negatived.

A motion was then made by Mr. Sedgwick, that a committee ſhould be appointed to bring in a bill ſupplementary to the act eſtabliſhing a department of foreign affairs, providing that the department ſhould in future be denominated the Department of State, and that certain domeſtic duties, which he enumerated, ſhould be annexed to the department, ſuch as the keeping the ſeals, making out commiſſions, and affixing to them the ſeal of the United States, &c.

This motion was negatived, and the committee roſe without coming to a deciſion.---Adjourned.

FRIDAY, July 24, 1789.

Mr. Gerry, of the committee appointed for that purpoſe, brought in a bill to provide for the regiſtering, and clearing of veſſels--- for regulating their tonnage, and the coaſting trade, which was read---voted that 100 copies be printed for the Houſe.

The engroſſed bill for allowing compenſations to the Preſident and Vice-Preſident, for their reſpective ſervices, was read a third time---this bill provides that the Vice-Preſident ſhall, in caſe the powers and duties of the Preſident devolve upon him, receive the compenſation allowed to the Preſident, and his allowance as Vice Preſident is then to ceaſe.

Upon motion, it was voted that this bill be recommitted, and that the Houſe will this day reſolve itſelf into a committee of the whole, for the purpoſe of taking the ſame into conſideration.

The committee to whom was recommitted the bill to provide for the ſettlement of accounts between the United States and individual States, reported an amendment to ſaid bill, which impowers the Preſident of the United States to nominate and appoint, by and with the advice and conſent of the Senate, proper perſons to fill ſuch vacancies as have taken place, or may happen, in the Board of Commiſſioners on Accounts, appointed under the ordinance of the late Congreſs, alſo authoriſing ſaid Board to appoint a Chief Clerk, and ſuch other clerks as the ſervice may require.

This amendment, after ſome debate, was adopted, and the bill ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading on Monday next.

In committee of the whole.

Mr. Boudinot in the Chair.

The engroſſed bill for allowing compenſations to the Preſident and Vice-Preſident was then read, and amended, by more particularly ſpecifying the time when the compenſation ſhall commence, viz. "At the time when they ſhall enter on the duties of their reſpective ſtations."

The clauſe reſpecting the Vice-Preſident's receiving the compenſation of Preſident, in caſe the powers and duties of that office ſhould devolve upon him, was voted to be ſtruck out.

The committee then roſe---and it was ordered that the bill lie on the table.

Upon motion of Mr. Fitzſimons, the eſtimate of ſupplies for 1789, was read, and taken into conſideration.

It was then moved that a committee of ways and means be appointed, to which the ſaid eſtimate was referred.

Upon motion it was voted that this committee conſiſt of eleven---the ballots being collected, the following gentlemen were choſen, viz. Meſſrs. Livermore, Gerry, Wadſworth, Laurance, Cadwallader, Fitzſimons, Vining, Smith *(Maryland)* Madiſon, Smith *(S. C.)* Jackſon. Adjourned.

An ACT impoſing duties on Tonnage.

BE it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled, That the following duties ſhall be, and they are hereby impoſed on all ſhips or veſſels entered in the United States, that is to ſay, on all ſhips or veſſels built within the ſaid ſtates, and belonging wholly to a citizen or citizens thereof, or not built within the ſaid ſtates, but on the 29th day of May, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-nine, belonging, and during the time ſuch ſhips or veſſels ſhall continue to belong, wholly to a citizen or citizens thereof, at the rate of ſix cents per ton: On all ſhips or veſſels hereafter built in the United States, belonging wholly or in part to the ſubjects of foreign powers, at the rate of 30 cents per ton; on all other ſhips or veſſels, at the rate of 50 cents per ton.

Provided always, and be it enacted, That no ſhip or veſſel built within the aforeſaid ſtates, and belonging to a citizen or citizens thereof, ſhall, whilſt employed in the coaſting trade or in the fiſheries, pay tonnage more than once in any year.

And be it further enacted, That every ſhip or veſſel employed in the tranſportation of any of the produce or manufactures of the United States, coaſtwiſe, within the ſaid ſtates, except ſuch ſhip or veſſel be built within the ſaid ſtates, and belong to a citizen or citizens thereof, ſhall on each entry pay 50 cents per ton.

And be it further enacted, That this act ſhall commence, and be in force, from and after the 15th day of Auguſt next.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.*

Approved,---July twentieth, 1789.

G. WASHINGTON, *Preſident of the United States.*

THE creditors of *John Garrett*, who are entitled to a dividend in the property aſſigned to us, the ſubſcribers, on the 18th of January, 1785, for the payment of his debts, are requeſted to furniſh their reſpective accounts, duly atteſted, on or before the 25th day of Auguſt next.

Philadelphia, July 25th, 1789.

RICHARD DOWNING,
WILLIAM KENLY,
SETH WILLIS,
Aſſignees.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, the latter end of April laſt, a bay MARE COLT, riſing two years old, a natural trotter. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

¶ ABRAHAM DUFFIELD.

Crocked-Billet, June 6, 1789.

PETERSBURG, July 16.

We have lately had a great ſcarcity of corn, owing to the quantity that has been ſhipped to the northern and eaſtern ſtates and the Weſt-Indies; but we have a very plentiful proſpect of wheat, rye, &c.---and it is an additional ſatisfaction to find that our farmers are paying great attention to the culture of cotton, flax and hemp, which, ſhould they not be enabled to manufacture themſelves, they can ſhip to a very great advantage to our northern brethren, who give a very liberal price for them.

GEORGE-TOWN, July 22.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Kentuckey, to his friend in this town, dated June 22.

"The Indians have lately paid a viſit to our new ſettlement on Green river, and murdered five perſons, who had only arrived there a few weeks before.---As this ſettlement lays at a conſiderable diſtance from the inhabited part, it is feared that the new ſettlers will be much expoſed to the fury of the ſavages, who take every opportunity to diſtreſs our country, where they find us weak, and off our guard.

"Sad experience has fully convinced us, that Treaties with thoſe people have only lulled us into an imaginary ſtate of ſafety, for which hundreds have paid with their lives---in ſhort, as long as we remain weak as we are, without ſupport and aid from the Atlantic ſtates, Kentuckey muſt remain the theatre of murder and devaſtations."

BENNINGTON (Vermont) June 29.

Notwithſtanding the backwardneſs of the ſpring, and the unfavourable appearance of wheat, &c. the fore part of ſummer, we are happy to inſert, on good authority, that the crops of wheat, &c. have, in moſt of the northern towns in this ſtate, a moſt promiſing appearance, graſs is flouriſhing, and corn perhaps ſcarce ever appeared better. The gloom is diſpell'd from the countenance of the induſtrious peaſant, and the pleaſing anticipation of plentiful harveſts relieves the mind amidſt the preſent ſcarcity.

NEW-YORK, July 20.

A correſpondent obſerves that the confuſion and conſequent diſtreſs, occaſioned by the ſudden ſtoppage to the circulation of the copper coin, are ſubjects that call for the immediate attention of authority: The poorer claſs of citizens are peculiarly affected by this circumſtance, many of whom had their little all inveſted in this moſt uncertain of all human poſſeſſions---a fluctuating medium: Many of the retail ſhops are ſhut: The cries are ſuſpended in the ſtreets, and it is with difficulty the poor can purchaſe bread of the bakers, or vegetables in the market: This evil has been long foreſeen, and yet the baſe trumpery called coppers (greatly inferior to Wood's infamous braſs money) has been pouring in upon us like a flood for many months paſt: Many of the merchants and ſhop-keepers, it is ſaid, have large ſums by them of this coin, by which they will be great ſufferers.

On Friday morning laſt died, in the 67th year of her age, Mrs. *Suſannah Livingſton*, wife of his Excellency Governor Livingſton, at his ſeat near Elizabeth-town. The next day her remains, followed by a large and reſpectable concourſe of people, were intered in the Preſbyterian burying ground, when a moſt excellent funeral ſermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. M'Whorter.

July 23. It is expected that the gentlemen who are choſe to repreſent this ſtate in the Senate of the Congreſs of the United States, viz. Philip Schuyler and Rufus King, Eſquires, will take their ſeats in that honorable body in a few days. Mr. King arrived here yeſterday from Albany, and Mr. Schuyler, it is ſuppoſed, is now on his way from that city.

COPPERS.

City of NEW-YORK, ſſ.

At a Common Council held on Tueſday, the 21ſt day of July, 1789.

WHEREAS great inconveniencies have ariſen to the inhabitants of this city by the depreciation of the preſent circulating copper coin, occaſioned by the importation thereof from the neighbouring ſtates, in ſome of which this board is informed the ſame is eſtimated at a much leſs value than it hath for ſome time paſſed at in this city, and this board conceiving it their duty to interpoſe their advice on this intereſting occaſion, do recommend it to the inhabitants of this city, to receive and pay the ſaid coin at the rate of *forty-eight coppers* for *one ſhilling*.

Extract from the Minutes,

ROBERT BENSON, Clerk.

The recommendation of the corporation of this city has greatly eaſed the minds of many; and we are aſſured that coppers now paſs pretty generally, agreeably thereto, viz. 48 for a ſhilling.

July 25. On Thurſday laſt that venerable patriot CHARLES THOMSON, Eſq; reſigned to the Preſident of the United States his office of Secretary to Congreſs---a poſt which he had filled for nearly fifteen years, with reputation to himſelf, and advantage to his country.

When Heav'n propitious ſmil'd upon our arms,
Or ſcenes adverſe ſpread terror and alarms,
Thro' every change the Patriot was the ſame---
And FAITH and HOPE attended *THOMSON'*s NAME.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 29.

Sunday, the 19th inſtant, the brig Sally, Captain P. Wilder, arrived at Boſton from Falmouth, in 55 days, who has brought European papers to the 19th of May, from which the following articles are extracted:

VENICE, May 1.

Death of the Grand Signior.

On Wedneſday evening a courier arrived here with diſpatches from the Builo, at Conſtantinnople, to the ſenate, acquainting them with the ſudden death of Abdul Hamid, the Ottoman Emperor, which happened on the 7th of April, without any viſible previous illneſs. He was born the 20th of March 1725, and aſcended the Ottoman throne on the 21ſt of January 1774, by the name of Achmet the Fourth. It is believed that he will be ſucceeded by his nephew Selim.

[An Engliſh paper of May 19, contains the following remarks on the above event.]

The unexpected death of the Ottoman Emperor has put an end to all the ſanguine hopes which the mediating powers entertained of a ceſſation of hoſtilities between the three Imperial crowns.

The Sultan Abdul Hamid was the only perſon in his council who wiſhed for peace; it was with reluctance that he engaged in the war, which he would have carefully avoided, had he not been in ſome degree forced into it by the apprehenſion of a popular tumult, and a conſequent revolution; for the people called loudly for a declaration of war againſt Ruſſia, and went ſo far as to threaten to depoſe the Emperor if he continued to reſiſt the public wiſh on this head.

The late Sultan of Conſtantinople is ſuppoſed to have been poiſoned by the party in favor of the war with Ruſſia; but tho' it is generally underſtood that this ſhocking ſtep was taken in order to make way for the advancement of Sultan Selim to the throne, becauſe he was known to be againſt a peace with Ruſſia, until the Crimea ſhould be recovered from her, not the moſt diſtant ſuſpicion has been entertained that this young Prince had the ſmalleſt ſhare in this murder. He was treated by his late uncle with the tenderneſs of a parent, and experienced at his hands indulgences and privileges never before enjoyed by the nephew or brother of an Emperor of the Turks. Prince Selim made ſuch a return to his uncle as the moſt indulgent father could expect from the moſt grateful and affectionate ſon.

In COMMON COUNCIL, *Philadelphia, July 28th, 1789.*

This Board, having obſerved that the Common Council of the City of New-York, taking into conſideration the great inconveniencies which have ariſen to the inhabitants of that city by the depreciation of the preſent circulating Copper Coin, have, by a publication of the 21ſt inſtant, "recommended to the inhabi-"tants to receive and pay the ſaid Coin at the rate of 48 coppers "for one ſhilling," and finding that great quantities thereof are pouring into this city from ſeveral quarters, think it their duty to advertiſe their fellow-citizens of the danger of being impoſed upon in this reſpect. This ſpecies of money, ſo neceſſary in the ſmall tranſactions in markets and ſhops, is of various degrees of fineneſs and of different weights. Hence the Board find it impoſſible to give certain information of their real value; but they have ſome reaſon to believe that the copper contained in a pound weight, avordupois, of the beſt of them, is not equal in value to One Shilling of Pennſylvania money, and that the far greater part of them are mixed with baſe metal, of which it will require from ſixty to eighty to weigh a pound. After this notice, it muſt be left to the citizens to eſtimate for themſelves at what rate they ſhould be received and paid.

Extract from the Minutes,
ANTHONY MORRIS, *Clerk of the Corporation.*

A correſpondent begs leave to recommend to the farmers wives and children, an attention to the preſervation of DRIED APPLES. They are a pleaſant and wholeſome article of diet. Formerly they made a profitable article of remittance to the Weſt-Indies. It is thought they would ſuit the Eaſt-India market, and thereby prevent ſome hard dollars being ſent out of our country. They are beſt, both in taſte and appearance, when they are dried in a kiln, or a ſtove-room heated for the purpoſe.

Extract of a letter from Captain Mark Collins, to his friend in this city, dated New-Caſtle, July 23.

"I arrived here yeſterday afternoon, after a tedious paſſage of 8 weeks and 5 days from Belfaſt, having on board 247 full-paſſengers. I am very buſy landing them and their baggage, and ſome few other goods, that are on freight."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Pennſylvania to his friend in New-York.

"In anſwer to your queries reſpecting Gypſom, or Plaſter of Paris, I ſhall give you as full information as I can, conſiſtent with my own and my neighbours experiments.

"The beſt kind is imported from hills in the vicinity of Paris; it is brought down the Seine by water, and exported from Havre-de-Grace. I am informed there are large beds of it up the Bay of Fundy, ſome of which I have ſeen nearly as good as that from France: but ſeveral cargoes brought from thence to Philadelphia have been uſed without effect. It is probable this was taken from the top of the ground, and was by the influence of the ſun and atmoſphere diſpoſſeſſed of the qualities neceſſary for the purpoſes of vegetation. The lumps compoſed of flat ſhining ſpecula are preferred to thoſe which are formed of round particles like ſand; when pulverized and put dry in an iron pot over the fire, that which is good will ſoon boil, and great quantities of the fixed air eſcape by ebullition.

"It is pulverized by firſt ſtamping it in a ſtamping mill, and then grinding it in a common griſt mill. The finer its pulverization the better; it will thereby be more generally diffuſed.

"It is beſt to ſow it in a wet day; but if that is not convenient, it ſhould be a little moiſtened, when you can ſow it at any time.

"The moſt approved quantity for graſs, is ſix buſhels per acre. No art is required in ſowing it, more than making its diſtribution as equal as poſſible on the ſward of graſs. It operates altogether as a top manure, and therefore ſhould not be put on in the ſpring, until the operation of the froſts is over, nor until vegetation has begun. The general time for ſowing is in April, May, June, July, Auguſt, and even as late as September. Its effects will generally appear in ten or fifteen days, after which the growth of the graſs will be ſo great as to produce a large burthen at the end of ſix weeks after ſowing.

"It muſt be ſown on dry land, not ſubject to overflow. I have ſown it on ſand, loam and clay, and it is difficult to ſay on which it has beſt anſwered, although the effect is ſooner viſible on the ſand. It has been uſed as a manure in this ſtate for upwards of twelve years. Its duration may, from the beſt information I can collect, be eſtimated from ſeven to ten years; for, like other manure, its continuance muſt very much depend on the nature of the ſoil on which it is placed.

"One of my neighbours ſowed a piece of his graſs ground ſix years ago; another ſowed a field four years ago; a great part of my own farm was ſown in May, 1788. We regularly mow two crops, and paſture in the Autumn; no appearance of failure, the preſent crop being full as good as any preceding.

"I have this ſeaſon mowed about 50 acres of red clover, timothy, white clover, &c. which was plaſtered laſt May, July and September. Many, who ſaw the graſs, eſtimated the produce at two tons per acre; but I calculate for the two crops three tons. Several ſtrips were left in the different fields without plaſter; theſe were unproductive, and not worth mowing.

"In April, 1788, I covered a piece of graſs land upwards of two inches deep with barn manure; In the ſame worn-out field I ſowed plaſter, to contraſt it with the dung. I mowed the dunged and plaſtered land twice laſt year, and once this; in every crop the plaſter has produced the moſt.

"You will remember, in all your experiments with clover, you ſhould mix about one third timothy graſs ſeed; it is of great advantage in ſerving as a ſtandard for the clover, and thereby prevents it from falling; it very much facilitates the curing of clover, and, when cured, is a ſuperior fodder.

"The plaſter operates equally as well on the other graſſes as on clover. Its effect is ſaid to be good, if ſown in the ſpring, on wheat; but I cannot ſay this from experience. On Indian corn I know its operation to be great; we uſe it at the rate of a table ſpoonful for a hill, put in immediately after dreſſing.

"From ſome accurate experiments laſt year, made and reported to our Agricultural Society, it appears that nine buſhels of additional corn, per acre, was produced by this method of plaſter.

"As the uſe of this cheap and extraordinary manure has now become very general in this ſtate, and many accurate and judicious farmers are now making experiments therewith, I doubt not but its uſes, at the cloſe of the ſeaſon, will be better known and further extended; when I ſhall be happy to make a communication thereof to you."

Married, on Wedneſday, the 15th inſtant, by the Rev. *John M'Claſkey*, (at New Mills, in Burlington county, New-Jerſey,) Mr. WILLIAM M'CAULICK, of Suſſex county, to the amiable Miſs ELIZA BUDD, daughter of Mr. *William Budd*;---a young lady poſſeſſed of every accompliſhment neceſſary to make the marriage ſtate happy.

Died, on Sunday the 26th inſt. in this city, LAWRENCE KEENE, Eſq; Prothonotary of the county of Northumberland, after a long and painful illneſs; and on Monday morning his remains were followed to the grave by a large and reſpectable number of his friends and fellow-citizens.

His body was depoſited in a vault in Chriſt Church burying-ground, until it can be removed, agreeable to his own moſt earneſt deſire, to the town of Sunbury.

He was a man of the moſt unblemiſhed integrity: He had long and faithfully ſerved his country in her late arduous ſtruggle for liberty---and was one of the electors of a President and Vice-Preſident of the United States, for the ſtate of Pennſylvania. He was one of the fondeſt of huſbands, the moſt affectionate of parents, the moſt benevolent of friends. Poſſeſſed of a heart replete with every manly virtue, he died lamented by all who knew him.----------*Bleſt ſhade adieu!*

To the PRESIDENT, SENATE, *and* HOUSE *of* REPRESENTATIVES *of the* United States,

The PETITION of the SUBSCRIBER,

Reſpectfully ſheweth,

THAT he has read with great pleaſure, in the preamble of the conſtitution of the United States, that the deſign of it (among other important objects) is to ESTABLISH JUSTICE.

That your petitioner was compelled to ſell his certificate, which he acquired by long, faithful and hazardous ſervices to his country, for two ſhillings and ſix-pence in the pound.

That he has ſeen a report of the debts of the United States, which unfold ſuch a view of taxes to be paid by the citizens thereof as have greatly alarmed the friends, and gratified the enemies of the fœderal government.

Your petitioner does not undertake to decide the queſtion, whether it be for the honor or intereſt of the United States to pay the principal and intereſt of *alienated* debts at the *nominal* value; he only prays, that he, and his brother officers and ſoldiers, and all other public creditors who have ſold their certificates, may not be compelled to pay more taxes to diſcharge the intereſt and principal of their certificates in the hands of their preſent holders, than the proportion of caſh they received for them. For example, your petitioner prays, that as he ſold his certificate for only an *eighth* part of its nominal value, he may not be obliged to pay more than an *eighth* part of his neighbour's proportion of taxes, who has not held or parted with certificates.

Your petitioner conceives that a departure from this rule will be to ESTABLISH injuſtice inſtead of JUSTICE--that it will be a violation of the oath taken by every member of the Congreſs, "to ſupport the new conſtitution"----and that it cannot fail of ending in the deſertion, poverty, ruin and diſgrace of the United States.

A LIEUTENANT IN THE LATE AMERICAN ARMY.

[*All the Printers in New-York are requeſted to re-publiſh this petition in their papers.*]

From the NORTH-CAROLINA STATE GAZETTE, *July* 9.

The following ADDRESS of the Governor and Council of this ſtate has lately been preſented to General WASHINGTON, Preſident of the United States; to which he has been pleaſed to return the Anſwer thereunto ſubjoined.

To his Excellency GEORGE WASHINGTON, *Eſquire, Preſident of the United States.*

SIR,

AMIDST the congratulations which ſurround you from all quarters, We, the Governor and Council of the ſtate of North-Carolina, beg leave to offer ours, with equal ſincerity and fervency with any that can be preſented to you. Though this ſtate be not yet a member of the Union under the new form of government, we look forward with the pleaſing hope of its ſhortly becoming ſuch; and in the mean time conſider ourſelves bound in a common intereſt and affection with the other States, waiting only for the happy event of ſuch alterations being propoſed, as will remove the apprehenſions of many of the good citizens of this ſtate for thoſe liberties for which they have fought and ſuffered in common with others. This happy event, we doubt not, will be accelerated by your Excellency's appointment to the firſt office in the union, ſince we are already aſſured the ſame greatneſs of mind, which in all ſcenes has ſo eminently characteriſed your Excellency, will induce you to adviſe every meaſure calculated to compoſe party diviſions, and to abate any animoſity that may be excited by a mere difference in opinion. Your Excellency will conſider (however others may forget) how extremely difficult it is to unite all the people of a great country in one common ſentiment upon almoſt any political ſubject, much leſs upon a new form of government materially different from one they have been accuſtomed to, and will therefore rather be diſpoſed to rejoice that ſo much has been effected, than regret that more could not all at once be accompliſhed. We ſincerely believe America is the only country in the world, where ſuch a deliberate change of government could take place under any circumſtances whatever.

We hope your Excellency will pardon the liberty we take in writing ſo particularly on this ſubject; but this ſtate, however it may differ in any political opinions with the other ſtates, cordially joins with them in ſentiments of the utmoſt gratitude and veneration for thoſe diſtinguiſhed talents and that illuſtrious virtue, which we feel a pride in ſaying we believe, under God, have been the principal means of preſerving the liberty and procuring the independence of your country. We cannot help conſidering you, Sir, in ſome meaſure, as the father of it, and hope to experience the good effects of that confidence you ſo juſtly have acquired, in an abatement of the party ſpirit which ſo much endangers a union, on which the ſafety and happineſs of America can alone be founded. May that union, at a ſhort diſtance of time, be as perfect and more ſafe than ever! And in the mean while, may the ſtate of North-Carolina be conſidered, as it truly deſerves to be, attached, with equal warmth with any ſtate in the union, to the true intereſt, proſperity, and glory of America, differing only in ſome particulars in opinion as to the means of promoting them!

SAMUEL JOHNSTON.

By Order and on behalf of Council,
JAMES IREDELL, Preſident.

By order, WM. JOHNSON DAWSON, *Clerk Council.*
May 10, 1789.

To the GOVERNOR *and* COUNCIL *of the ſtate of North-Carolina.*

GENTLEMEN,

IT was ſcarcely poſſible for any addreſs to have given me greater pleaſure than that which I have juſt recived from you: becauſe I conſider it not only demonſtrative of your approbation of my conduct in accepting the firſt office in the union, but alſo indicative of the good diſpoſitions of the citizens of your ſtate towards their ſiſter ſtates, and of the probability of their ſpeedily acceding to the new general government.

In juſtification of the opinion which you are pleaſed to expreſs of my readineſs "to adviſe every meaſure calculated to com-"poſe party diviſions, and to abate any animoſity that may be "excited by mere difference of opinion," I take the liberty of referring you to the ſentiments communicated by me to the two Houſes of Congreſs. On this occaſion I am likewiſe happy in being able to add the ſtrongeſt aſſurances, that I entertain a well grounded expectation that nothing will be wanting, on the part of the different branches of the general government, to render the union as perfect and more ſafe than ever it has been.

A difference of opinion on political points is not to be imputed to freemen as a fault; ſince it is to be preſumed that they are all actuated by an equally laudable and ſacred regard for the liberties of their country. If the mind is ſo formed in different perſons as to conſider the ſame object to be ſomewhat different in its nature and conſequences, as it happens to be placed in different points of view, and if the oldeſt, the ableſt, and the moſt virtuous ſtateſmen have often differed in judgement as to the beſt forms of government----we ought, indeed, rather to rejoice that ſo much has been effected, than to regret that more could not, all at once, be accompliſhed.

Gratified by the favourable ſentiments which are evinced in your addreſs to me, and impreſſed with an ideat hat the citizens of your ſtate are ſincerely attached to the intereſt, the proſperity, and the glory of America, I moſt earneſtly implore the divine benediction and guidance in the councils which are ſhortly to be taken by their delegates on a ſubject of the moſt momentous conſequence, I mean the political relation which is to ſubſiſt hereafter between the ſtate of North-Carolina, and the ſtates now in union under the new general government.

New-York, June 19, 1789. G. WASHINGTON.

‡*‡ Such of the *Graduates of the Univerſity of Pennſylvania* as are now in the city, are requeſted to meet, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY next, at nine o'clock in the morning, at the Univerſity Hall, in order to join in proceſſion from thence to the German Reformed Church in Race-ſtreet; where a commencement, for conferring degrees, will then be held.

R. PATTERSON, *Sec. of Faculty.*

*** The *Volunteer Company* of ARTILLERY are deſired to meet at the State houſe, on MONDAY, the 3d of Auguſt next, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

The roll will be called preciſely at half paſt three o'clock.

JEREMIAH FISHER, Captain.

* * *

PENNSYLVANIA, ſſ.

By the PRESIDENT *and the* SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL *of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania.*

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Conſtitution of the United States provides, That the members of the ſeveral State Legiſlatures, and all Executive and Judicial officers, both of the United States, and of the ſeveral ſtates, ſhall be bound by oath or affirmation to ſupport the ſaid conſtitution: AND WHEREAS, by an act of the ſaid United States, paſſed on the firſt day of June, now laſt paſt, it is provided, That the oath or affirmation required by the ſixth article of the ſaid Conſtitution ſhall be adminiſtered in the form following, *to wit*, I *A. B.* do ſolemnly ſwear or affirm, (as the caſe may be) that I will ſupport the Conſtitution of the United States: AND WHEREAS it is in and by the ſaid act alſo directed and required, "That the members of the ſeveral State Legiſlatures, at the next ſeſſion of the ſaid Legiſlatures reſpectively, and all Executive and Judicial officers of the ſeveral States, who have been heretofore choſen or appointed, or who ſhall be choſen or appointed before the firſt day of Auguſt next, and who ſhall then be in office, ſhall within one month thereafter take the ſame oath or affirmation, except where they ſhall have taken it before, which may be adminiſtered by any perſon authorized by the law of the State in which ſuch office ſhall be holden to adminiſter oaths: And the members of the ſeveral State Legiſlatures, and all Executive and Judicial officers of the ſeveral States, who ſhall be choſen or appointed after the firſt day of Auguſt, ſhall, before they proceed to execute the duties of their reſpective offices, take the foregoing oath or affirmation, which ſhall be adminiſtered by the perſon or perſons, who by the law of the ſtate ſhall be authorized to adminiſter the oath of office; and the perſon or perſons ſo adminiſtering the oath hereby required to be taken, ſhall cauſe a record or certificate thereof to be made, in the ſame manner as by the law of the State he or they ſhall be directed to record or certify the oath of office;" which ſaid act has been tranſmitted to Council, in order that the ſame may be duly made known and promulgated within this commonwealth: AND WHEREAS, for the convenience of thoſe whom it may concern, and that they may have knowledge thereof, Council hath cauſed copies of the ſaid act to be tranſmitted to the Prothonotaries of the ſeveral courts of Common Pleas within this State, with directions to make the ſame known within their reſpective counties. We have therefore thought proper to iſſue this Proclamation, in order that no one may pretend ignorance of the premiſes, and that all perſons whom it may concern may have knowledge thereof, and govern themſelves conformably to the ſaid Conſtitution and recited Act.

Given in Council, under the Hand of His Excellency THOMAS MIFFLIN, Eſquire, Preſident, and the Seal of the State, at Philadelphia, this twenty-third day of July, in the Year of Our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-nine, and of the Commonwealth the fourteenth.

THOMAS MIFFLIN.

Atteſt. CHARLES BIDDLE, Secretary.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of *Sarah Bryan*, late of this city, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment, or their accounts will be put into the hands of an Attorney. And thoſe having any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are requeſted to bring in their accounts, properly authenticated, to

July 24. 6w. JOHN HEAD, jun. Adminiſtrator.

WHEREAS I, *Jane Graham*, of the townſhip of Honeybrook, and county of Cheſter, did, by an inſtrument of writing given under my hand and ſeal, conſtitute my ſon Jared Graham to be my whole and ſole Attorney at law. I do hereby make known unto all perſons that I do revoke and diſannul ſaid power of attorney, and do utterly diſallow ſaid Jared Graham further to act in my name or on my behalf, or to commence any ſuit, to receive, or pay or diſcharge any debt on my account, and to deſiſt in proſecution of any ſuit already commenced. And I do hereby diſcharge all perſons to pay any debt due to me unto ſaid Jared Graham after the date hereof, as witneſs my hand and ſeal.

June 20, 1789. JANE GRAHAM, *(Seal)*

N. B. All perſons are hereby diſcharged to treſpaſs or remove property from the ſubſcriber's premiſes at their peril. ‡

Cheſter county, July 20, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the Court-Houſe in Weſt-Cheſter, on Saturday, the 15th day of Auguſt next, at one o'clock in the afternoon: two meſſuages and two tracts of land, one ſituated in the townſhip of Eaſt-Nantmill, containing 200 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands of Joſeph Miller, William Starrell and others: The other in the townſhip of Weſt-Nantmill, containing 50 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands of William Starrell and others; the whole taken in execution as the eſtate of James Templin, and to be ſold, by

‡ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Cheſter county, July 20, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the Court-Houſe in Weſt-Cheſter, on Saturday, the 15th day of Auguſt next, at one o'clock in the afternoon: a meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt-Nantmill, containing 100 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands of David Gerrett, Charity Montgomery, John Spencer and others; Taken in execution as the eſtate of John Robinſon, and to be ſold, by

‡ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Cheſter county, July 20, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the Court-Houſe in Weſt-Cheſter, on Saturday, the 15th day of Auguſt next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt-Nantmill, containing 210 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands of Mordecai Peirſoll, James Neſbitt and others; Taken in execution as the eſtate of Samuel Auſtin, and to be ſold, by

† EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Four Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the commons, a ſmall dark Bay MARE, about 14 hands high, has a ſtar on her forehead, under part of her eye lid of the right ſide tore out, a very thick neck and mane,---mane and tail black, and ſhod all round. Whoever takes up ſaid mare, and brings her to the ſign of the Seven Stars, oppoſite the one mile ſtone, on the Frankford road ſhall receive Four Dollars reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

Philad. July 25, 1789. § FREDERICK HIMES.

Cheſter county, June 29, 1789.

BY virtue of a precept from David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; ſole Truſtee of the General Loan-Office of (the late province, now ſtate of) Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the premiſes, on Friday, the 31ſt day of July next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Eaſt-Bradford, containing 90 acres, more or leſs; bounded by land of Abiah Taylor, Abraham Taylor and others. Taken in execution as the eſtate of John Taylor, and to be ſold by

§ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

HARROWGATE.

THE ſubſcriber returns his ſincere thanks to his Friends in particular, and the Public in general, for paſt favors, and ſolicits a continuance of them.

At the inſtance of a number of his friends, he means to have a CONCERT of VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC, with an ILLUMINATION, in imitation of the European *Vauxhall*, to commence on Monday, the 6th of July, at four o'clock, P. M. and conclude preciſely at nine. (If encouragement ſhould be given) it will be continued on every ſucceeding Monday, if the weather is favorable, if not, on the next fair day.

The rural ſituation and many natural beauties of Harrowgate are ſo well known, that a particular deſcription of them is deemed unneceſſary.

It is decorated with ſummer-houſes, arbours, ſeats, &c. and a large new houſe, conſiſting of a number of rooms for large and ſmall parties.

The Mineral Springs, Shower and Plunging Baths, are in the beſt order.

A good and plentiful Table, with Liquor of the beſt quality; Tea, Coffee, Fruit, &c. will be furniſhed on the ſhorteſt notice, and every exertion made to render the entertainment commodious, elegant and agreeable.

Any communication for improvements will be gratefully received and attended to, by the public's moſt obedient and very humble ſervant, GEORGE ESTERLY.

N. B. The ſubſcriber's light waggon will ſtart on every Monday during the ſeaſon, at four o'clock in the afternoon, from the houſe of Michael Hay, in Race-ſtreet. June 30.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, on the 22d inſtant, a negroe man, named WILL, about 40 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, full faced, had on, and took with him, one pair of leather breeches, white wool ſtockings, two ſhirts, two pair of trowſers, new wool hat, and ſmoke-coloured knapſack. Any perſon taking up the ſaid negroe, and ſecuring him in gaol, ſo that he may be had again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

June 29, 1789. ¶ SAMUEL BLYTH,
near Shippenſburg.

To be SOLD at private Sale,

Or exchanged for Real Property in or near this City, either the Whole or Part of----

A VALUABLE Tract of Land, ſituate in Harford county, in the ſtate of Maryland, in a very healthy and pleaſant part of the country, 20 miles from Baltimore, near the Upper Croſs Roads, containing 1552½ acres; it is good wheat land, well watered, and is divided into five Plantations; each accommodated with buildings, orchard and woodland, and a quantity of good meadow is and may be made, the whole is fenced, and its vicinity to Baltimore and Bellair, the county town, as well as ſeveral places of worſhip and mills, render it very valuable. If ſold for caſh, credit will be given for part of the purchaſe money. Apply to CHARLES JERVIS.

Mill-Stones & Boulting-Cloths

FOR SALE, BY

ROBERT LEWIS & Sons,

At their *Store* and *Mill-Stone* MANUFACTORY on Pine-ſtreet wharff, adjoining the ſtore of George Lattimer.

BURRS in block of the firſt quality, lately imported from France, and now manufacturing into mill-ſtones of all ſizes and dimenſions, *better in quality, and lower in price,* than thoſe imported from England.

COUNTRY MILL-STONES from the American Rock, of an *excellent grit,* and of any ſize that may be ordered.

Alſo, FLINT-STONES of a very good kind, for gudgeons to run upon.

WARRANTED BOULTING-CLOTHS, a complete aſſortment, juſt imported from the manufactory, ſuperior in fabrication and texture to any that we have known imported into America, moſt of which are of *an inferior kind,* and will not anſwer the purpoſes intended.

Apply for Boulting-cloths at Robert Lewis's dwelling-houſe in Spruce-ſtreet, corner of Laurel-court, mid-way between Second and Third-ſtreets. *July* 1789.

To be SOLD or LET,

A Valuable FARM, of 150 acres, 20 thereof beſt watered meadow, and 20 more to be made, an old over ſhot griſt-mill and oil mill, with other large buildings, orchards, &c. ſituate in Bethel townſhip, Tulpehocken ſettlement, about 25 miles weſt of the town of Reading; alſo a new griſt and ſaw mill, with 300 or 600 acres of good land, buildings, &c. in Liken's valley, on Wiconeſky creek, about 40 miles weſt of Reading, all in Berks county. And ſeveral tracts of excellent land, with mill ſeats and meadowing, in Berks and Northumberland counties as above; or, to accommodate farmers and others having many ſons to ſettle, will exchange them for leſſer tracts of old land, in Philadelphia, Bucks, Montgomery or Cheſter counties.

Alſo to be ſold by the ſubſcriber, the beſt kind of

BOULTING CLOTHS,

Warranted good and ſuitable for every branch of the boulting buſineſs; as he has had 40 years experience in millering, importing and ſelling boulting cloths, on reaſonable terms, in Vine-ſtreet, Philadelphia. c 3 M

March 10, 1789. DANIEL WILLIAMS.

To be SOLD, at private Sale,

A Certain three ſtory brick HOUSE, two rooms on a floor, with a large two ſtory brick Kitchen, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Third-ſtreet from Delaware, the third door below Cherry-ſtreet, containing in breadth on Third-ſtreet 20 feet, and in length or depth 99 feet. For further particulars enquire of Elizabeth Griffith, on the premiſes, or of

WILLIAM POWELL.

WANTED,

As Apprentices to a Shipwright,

Two or three ſtout hearty country lads, of good parentage, and who can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printers.

Muſtard and Chocolate *MANUFACTORY,*

CONTINUED, as formerly done by W. Norton & Co. and M. Norton & Co. who give *thirty-two ſhillings* per buſhel for *good clean Muſtard Seed,* and in proportion for ſmaller quantities, at the ſtore of the deceaſed, now of the ſubſcriber, on the ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet, about half way between Front and Second-ſtreets, where orders from town and country are carefully attended to, by 3 m. JOHN HAWORTH.

Philadelphia, July 6, 1789.

WANTED,

(To go to MARYLAND)

A MILLER,

Who underſtands the buſineſs, and can be well recommended. For further particulars enquire of JOHN WALL, Stamper's Wharff, Philadelphia.

July 13th, 1789. ‡

Philadelphia, June 27, 1789.

PROPOSALS

For printing by ſubſcription, on fine royal paper, in octavo, with a new and elegant letter, caſt on purpoſe by Caſlon,

A NEW WORK, ENTITULED

A Dictionary of the Arts;

Comprehending all that is *uſeful* both in the *liberal* and *mechanical* Arts: Illuſtrated by a great variety of beautiful *engravings,* accurately executed. To which, if neceſſary, will be added,

A SUPPLEMENT,

Including ſuch NEW DISCOVERIES and IMPROVEMENTS, as may happen to occur too late, in the progreſs of the work, for inſertion under their proper heads.

CONDITIONS.

I. THIS work ſhall be publiſhed in numbers; every number to contain four ſheets, or ſixty-four pages, of letter-preſs, cloſely and beautifully printed;---price to ſubſcribers thirty-ſix ninetieth parts of a dollar. But as the plan is new, and much of the matter remaining for ſelection lies ſcattered among a very extenſive variety of books, &c. it cannot preciſely be aſcertained what number of ſheets will be requiſite to complete the work. It is meant to confine it, if poſſible, to four volumes, ſeverally comprizing between ſix and ſeven hundred pages, beſides plates: but the whole may be bound up in three, four, or more volumes, at the option of the ſubſcribers.

II. For the gratification of thoſe who may wiſh to have a *ſplendid* impreſſion of this American production, a few copies will be ſtruck off on fine vellum paper, and preſſed, ſo as to imitate the effect of a copper-plate. Theſe to be furniſhed at forty-five ninetieths of a dollar per number.

III. No money will be required in advance: but every number muſt be paid for on delivery

IV. Whenever names are obtained for ſix hundred copies, the work ſhall be put to preſs, and a number publiſhed monthly, ſtitched in blue paper, and embelliſhed with ſuch engravings as may be neceſſary for the elucidation of ſubjects.

V. Beſides the numerous and expenſive copper-plates that muſt neceſſarily appear in a work of this ſort, there ſhall be given with the concluding number, *gratis,* proper ſetts of title-pages, a dedication, preface, and liſt of ſubſcribers; together with an elegant frontiſpiece, aptly deſigned, and executed in a maſterly manner by an eminent artiſt in Europe. All the other plates will be engraved in the United States.

VI. Every ſubſcriber for twelve copies ſhall be entituled to a thirteenth *gratis.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received by the Printer, *Joſeph James,* in Philadelphia, by moſt of the principal Book-ſellers on the Continent, and by the Printers of this paper.

TO THE PUBLIC.

IT muſt excite our ſurprize, on a review of the multifarious publications which have appeared in the Engliſh language, that, among them all, there is not a DICTIONARY *confined* to the ARTS!

Hitherto, it has been the invariable practice to blend the arts with the ſciences in dictionaries. Hence a numerous and uſeful body of men, the artificers, manufacturers and mechanics, have, in a manner, been ſhut out from the knowledge of things which immediately pertain to their ſeveral occupations; and the arts have, in conſequence, been checked in their progreſs and improvement: for, few of thoſe who are engaged in ſuch purſuits can find leiſure to ſtudy the ſciences; and ſtill fewer of them are poſſeſſed of the means to purchaſe, or the inclination to peruſe ſuch voluminous and expenſive works. It is ſurely impolitic, not to ſay unjuſt, to either withhold the knowledge of the one, or tax it with the purchaſe of the other.

In order to remove this difficulty, and ſupply, what appears to be ſo much wanted, a work which ſhall treat of the arts alone, in a conciſe, yet clear and comprehenſive manner, and which, being portable and cheap, might tend to diffuſe a more general knowledge of all that is uſeful in the liberal and mechanical arts---the PROPOSED DICTIONARY is reſpectfully offered to the PUBLIC. The plan of it is undoubtedly good; and as to the execution, the writers and compilers can only promiſe to beſtow on it every poſſible degree of attention. The pains they have already taken to collect and arrange materials, and the aſſiſtance which they hope to receive from many characters eminent in various lines of life, induce a belief, that they will not often be unprepared to encounter any difficulties which may occur in the proſecution of this arduous undertaking.

It will be neceſſary for the writers to conſult, examine, and compare a vaſt number of volumes; and whatever is valuable to their purpoſe---whether in the Cyclopædia, Encyclopædia Britannica, L'Encyclopédie Methodique, la Bibliotheqúe Phyſico-Economique, or in any other work of known merit----ſhall be carefully digeſted and introduced in this dictionary; together with ſuch additions as the writers may, themſelves, be enabled to make. Though brevity will command their peculiar attention throughout the work, yet they hope to convey it in a ſtyle ſufficiently plain and perſpicuous to the meaneſt capacity; for general utility is their leading motive. And to render this DICTIONARY the more extenſively uſeful, references to the moſt approved works, which treat of the arts, ſhall occaſionally be made under their proper heads; ſo that the reader may know where to look for the moſt ample information concerning his own, or any other particular art.

Beſides the aſſiſtance this work will derive from the labors of others, it will contain many uſeful improvements and diſcoveries, which have not yet appeared in print: and in this circumſtance, the dictionary now offered will excel. In England, where the artiſts are extremely tenacious of their profeſſional knowledge, writers have found it difficult, and often impracticable, to obtain the needful information; and hence, in general, the arts are either erroneouſly or ſuperficially deſcribed in Engliſh works.

Every artiſt who may find himſelf deficient in the knowledge of any particular ſecret reſpecting his vocation, is invited to ſtate it to the writers, by letter addreſſed to the printer, poſt-paid: they will take care to acknowledge it on the cover of the ſucceeding number, and endeavour to obviate any ſuch doubt or difficulty in its proper place.

Communications that might throw light upon any of the arts would be thankfully received and acknowledged. The ingenious mind would feel its own reward, in the pleaſing reflection of having thus contributed to enlarge the ſphere of uſeful knowledge, and to promote the eſſential intereſts of a new and riſing empire.

If, in the courſe of this publication, there ſhould appear any errors or omiſſions, the writers would eſteem it a particular favor to be informed of them, in order to remedy the defects in a ſupplement. Aware that their beſt endeavours muſt fall far ſhort of perfection, in the proſecution of ſo laborious and extenſive a work, they ſolicit the candour and indulgence of every deſcription of their fellow-citizens.

With reſpect to its manual execution, they can promiſe much. The whole impreſſion will be elegant; the copies on vellum paper ſplendid. They have directed a beautiful letter to be caſt for the purpoſe, calculated to get in a great deal of matter, without offending the eye of the reader; and the types will occaſionally be renewed, before they contract a worn appearance. Thus a proof will be ſhewn, that one art, in particular, has attained a high dgeree of perfection in America.

William & John Sitgreaves

Have received by the late veſſels from Europe, and are now ſelling at their Store in Front below Cheſnut-ſtreet,

A freſh Aſſortment of Spring Goods;

CONSISTING of hoſiery, linens, fuſtians, Jeans, ſtripes printed cottons, worſted ſtuffs of moſt kinds, ticking, cambricks, lawns, kentings, turkey ſtripe for ſaddlers, modes, ſattin, ſarſnets, jaconet and book muſlins, crape, net and cyprus gauze, a great variety of ſilk, linen and cotton handkerchiefs, broadcloth, flannel, pewter aſſorted, window glaſs, Crowley's ſteel, mens and boys felt hats, ſadlers web, &c. &c.

Alſo, *Beſt three ſtrand ſeine twine.* 5w

A new Edition,

Corrected, Improved, and greatly Enlarged.

PROPOSALS by *Thomas Dobſon,*

Bookſeller, at the *Stone Houſe* in Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia,
FOR PRINTING, by SUBSCRIPTION,

Encyclopædia Britannica:

OR A

DICTIONARY

OF

Arts, Sciences, and Miſcellaneous Literature.

On a PLAN entirely NEW.

BY which the different Sciences and Arts are digeſted into the Form of diſtinct Treatiſes or ſyſtems, comprehending the Hiſtory, Theory, and Practice, of each, according to the lateſt Diſcoveries and Improvements; and full Explanations given of the various Detached Parts of Knowledge, whether relating to Natural or Artificial Objects, or to matters Eccleſiaſtical, Civil, Military, Commercial, &c. Including Elucidations of the moſt important Topicks relative to Religion, Morals, Manners, and the Oeconomy of Life; together with a Deſcription of all the Countries, Cities, principal Mountains, Seas, Rivers, &c. throughout the World; a General Hiſtory, Ancient and Modern, of the different Empires, Kingdoms, and States; and an account of the Lives of the moſt Eminent Perſons in every Nation, from the earlieſt Ages down to the preſent Times.

COMPILED FROM

The Writings of the beſt Authors, in ſeveral Languages; the moſt approved Dictionaries, as well of General Science as of Practical Branches; the Tranſactions, Journals, and Memoirs, of Learned Societies, both at home and abroad; the M. S. Lectures of Eminent Profeſſors on different Sciences; and a Variety of Original Materials, furniſhed by an extenſive Coreſpondence.

Indocti diſcant, et ament meminiſſe periti.

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I. The work will be printed on a ſuperfine paper, and new types (caſt for the purpoſe by Baine & Co. Philadelphia) which will be occaſionably renewed before they contract a worn appearance.

II. It will be publiſhed in weekly numbers, at One Quarter of a Dollar each, and the publication will be continued with all poſſible regularity. No books will be delivered, on any conſideration, unleſs the money be paid at the ſame time.

III. Each number will contain forty pages of letter preſs, cloſely printed; and from a view of the materials as now arranged, it is ſuppoſed the whole may extend to 300 numbers, or 15 volumes in quarto; but whether, or how far, theſe limits may be eventually exceeded, muſt depend upon the number and value of the literary productions and ſcientific diſcoveries that ſhall occur, or the hints and communications that may be received, during the progreſs of the publication.

IV. Thoſe who do not chooſe to take the work in numbers, may have it in *volumes* or in *half-volumes,* as publiſhed; it being propoſed to deliver the volumes in parts, at Twenty Shillings (Pennſylvania currency) each, in boards, or £1 17 6 for the *volume* complete. Of thoſe who take the work in volumes or half-volumes, no money will be required until the firſt volume is finiſhed, when the payments of the firſt and ſecond volumes are to be made; and the payment of each ſucceeding volume to be made on the delivery of the volume preceding it.

V. In the courſe of publication will be delivered nearly 400 Copperplates, elegantly engraved; which by far exceed in number thoſe given in any other Scientific Dictionary.

VI. At the cloſe of the publication will be delivered, an elegant Frontiſpiece, the Dedication, Preface, and proper Title Pages for the different volumes.

T. DOBSON begs leave to ſolicit the patronage and encouragement of all the lovers of ſcience and literature in the United States of America, towards an American edition of a work every way worthy of their notice, and flatters himſelf he ſhall be able to execute it in ſuch a way as to give univerſal ſatisfaction.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.